

PEOPLES

*lealta and Massone  
hrilled by Maltese*

"This is the most  
romance this  
even me," said Zdenek  
New York Phillips  
Maltese's South  
visors. "I think  
it once it started  
itself and becoming  
in more than 15 minutes  
in Moscow. And  
ambassador Jack F.  
he went to see the  
Theater at the Moscow  
But the audience  
ception on the Puglia  
teatrali will conduct  
the American compa-  
aafte Zurich, which  
remained in England.

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Afghanistan 6.00 Dm. 1.00  
Algeria 2.25 Lira  
Barbados 2.00 Barbados  
Belarus 2.00 Belarussian Ruble  
Bolivia 2.00 Bolivian Pesos  
Cameroun 2.00 Cameroun  
Cyprus 2.00 Cypriot Pounds  
Denmark 11.30 Nkr. 1.00  
Egypt 1.00 Egyptian Pounds  
Finland 7.200 Fin. Mark  
France 7.200 French Francs  
Germany 2.70 DM German Marks  
Greece 2.00 Drachma  
Hungary 8.00 Ft. 1.00 Hungarian Forint  
Iceland 1.00 Icelandic Króna  
Italy 1.00 Italian Lira  
Japan 100 Yen 1.00 US Dollars  
Kuwait 1.00 Kuwaiti Dinar  
Malta 1.00 Maltese Lira  
Morocco 2.00 Moroccan Dirham  
Niger 1.00 Nigerien Francs  
Norway 1.00 Norwegian Krone  
Oman 1.00 Omani Rial  
Pakistan 1.00 Pakistani Rupee  
Peru 1.00 Peruvian Nuevo Sol  
Qatar 1.00 Qatari Rial  
Russia 1.00 Russian Ruble  
Sri Lanka 1.00 Sri Lankan Rupee  
Syria 1.00 Syrian Pound  
Tunisia 1.00 Tunisian Dinar  
U.S. 1.00 US Dollars  
U.S.S.R. 1.00 Soviet Ruble  
Yemen 1.00 Yemeni Rial

ESTABLISHED 1887

## In Depressed South, Spots of Prosperity

By Reginald Dale

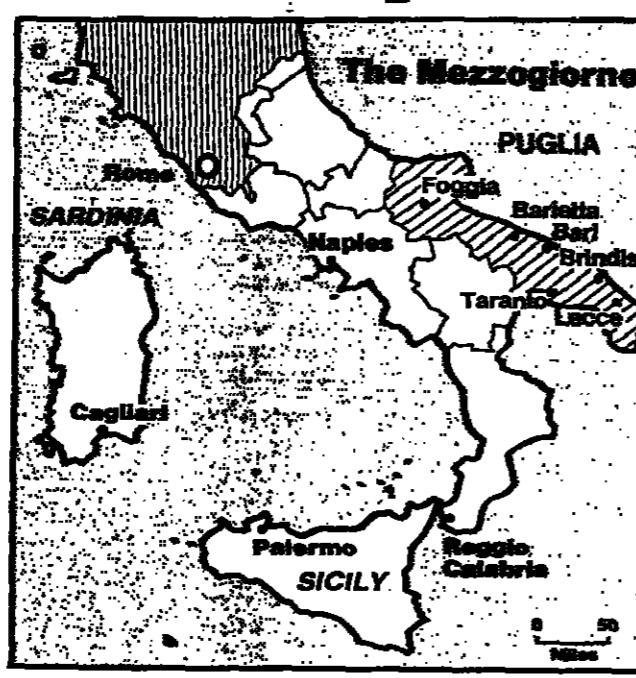
*International Herald Tribune*

BARI, Italy — In Italy's depressed Deep South, the Mezzogiorno, the "leopard's spots" are seen as a hopeful sign of change. The spots are scattered new patches of prosperity in an area still sometimes more reminiscent of the Third World than an industrialized West European nation.

Bari, capital of the Puglia region, which the Roman poet Horace

Sothet's "autumn early frost" (100) at the end of a winter with the freezing toward returning the great Wall, "It's a super Julian Thompson's ethib's International 3 Chinese and Western modern art and architecture in the north, after 100,000 are paid half for the wall and half to save Venice. David

organized the sale of paintings of events, and so used to rebuild a kilometer 200 feet of the wall in Beijing's Great people, foreign guests to Italy about 700,000, hailing from performers including singer Mirella Freni, ballerina Maya Plisetskaya and the Spanish soprano Caballe and the Paris Opera Sylvie Guillem at Legras. The Frenchman's white workman's suit yellow and white and the age of the pieces played Beethoven's quartet played Beethoven's



Italy:  
The Hard Tests to Come  
Second of three articles

called "fishy city," is in the middle of one of the spots. Today's inhabitants prefer their new nickname, "the Milan of the South."

Local economists say Puglia's success is based on thriving agriculture, the presence of many small diversified private businesses and the notable absence of the Mafia.

Its economy stands in sharp contrast to those of other southern regions, where huge state subsidies have often failed to generate genuine economic development.

Past government policies of funding large industrial projects in the Mezzogiorno, known as "cathedrals in the desert," have "probably

in the long term created more problems than they have solved," said Giovanni Gironi, dean of economics at the University of Bari.

Bruno Trentin, national secre-

tary of the Communist-dominated CGIL, Italy's largest trade union grouping, said, "Big industries have closed six months after opening, which they only did for the government subsidies. They had no local market and no surrounding network of small and medium enterprises."

Despite about \$100 billion in government funds showered on the area since the 1950s, the Mezzogiorno's per capita income is 60 percent of that of the North. The

Mezzogiorno is still "the

first problem of the country," said Franco Reviglio, chairman of ENI, the giant state energy group.

With the social fabric likely to deteriorate further as unemployment rises, "the situation in certain areas of the South is explosive," Mr. Reviglio said.

"There is already terrorism, a drug explosion and sometimes riots," he said. "When there is a problem and you have, for example, to fire 100 people, the Ministry of the Interior will call you and say, 'Please don't.'"

Critics of past government policy are wide-ranging. They include both wastage of public funds, which can only too easily fall prey to the Mafia or its local equivalent, and failure to spend the full sums allocated because of the inadequacies of regional administrative structures.

A law for the Mezzogiorno passed in 1986 gave even greater authority to the provinces and communities in spending a further 21 billion lire (\$16.4 billion) through 1995. Policy priorities are switching from state ownership to investment incentives and the development of advanced business services.

The government's critics charge, however, that it has succeeded in spending only one-third of the 3 trillion lire in special funds allocated to the Mezzogiorno in 1987.

And if local authorities do not become more responsible, they say, the government's efforts will be

wasted.

In many respects the gap is widening. Unemployment in the South is 20 percent and rising, compared with the North's stable 8-percent rate.

The Mezzogiorno is still "the

See ITALY, Page 5



Marie-Claire/The Associated Press

Mayor Hassan Tawil being helped by Israeli soldiers following an assassination attempt.

## An Arab Mayor Is Stabbed

**Israelis Blame Palestinians for West Bank Attack**

By Glenn Frankel

*Washington Post Service*

JERUSALEM — The Israeli-appointed mayor of the West Bank town of Birzeit was stabbed and seriously wounded Tuesday in what the authorities said was an assassination attempt by Palestinian militants.

Hassan Tawil, 73, is the highest-ranking local Arab official to be attacked by activists in their drive to kill those deemed to be "collaborators" with Israel's military occupation during the Palestinian uprising.

Arab leaders gather in Algiers to seek a way to aid Palestinians' revolt against Israel. Page 2

The Soviet foreign minister, in a policy shift on Israel, asks to meet Prime Minister Shamir. Page 2

The attempt on his life follows repeated calls for him and three fellow Palestinian mayors to resign.

The assassination attempt marks a further escalation in Palestinian violence in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

In recent weeks, following the Israeli crackdown on organizers and activists, the uprising has moved from widespread confrontations by demonstrators, wielding stones and bottles into more lethal attacks by smaller groups using Molotov cocktails, explosive charges and knives.

Israeli officials said Mr. Tawil was stabbed outside his office at the city hall in Birzeit, about 16 kilometers (10 miles) north of Jerusalem. They said an assailant stabbed him in the heart, diaphragm, liver and stomach.

At least two persons accused by the Palestinians of being collaborators have been killed and several others injured in the uprising, which is entering its seventh month this week. At least 202 Palestinians have died in the violence, along with an Israeli soldier and two Israeli civilians.

There are about a dozen Israeli-appointed mayors in West Bank towns and villages and perhaps 85 other appointed heads of local village councils. All have become prime targets for attacks since the uprising began Dec. 9.

Several have been assaulted by youths or had stones thrown at their cars and an undisclosed number have reportedly resigned, including the mayors of Nablus and Gaza City. The mayor of Jericho took refuge in Jordan for several

See ISRAEL, Page 2

## Black Strike Weakens in South Africa

By William Claiborne

*Washington Post Service*

JOHANNESBURG — Continuing to defy emergency regulations, hundreds of thousands of black workers stayed at home Tuesday for the second day of a nationwide protest strike against restrictions placed on trade unions and anti-apartheid groups by the government.

Within minutes of the blast, gamblers of Hezbollah, the pro-Iranian Party of God, clashed with Lebanese police and two more persons were killed in the machine-guns and rocket exchanges. The police said the body-snapped car blew up near a checkpoint manned by Syrian soldiers and Lebanese guerrillas.

The Federated Chamber of Industries reported that absenteeism in the Johannesburg area, which reached 90 percent Monday, had slipped to about 60 percent Tuesday, while more than 90 percent of black workers stayed at home in Natal Province, in which Durban is situated.

A chamber spokesman said that one factor in the decreased absenteeism was a tougher position adopted by many employers. Most companies have a "no work, no pay" policy, and some have suggested that they may dismiss employees who join politically-motivated strikes.

The chamber attributed the extent of the strike in Natal to a near-collapse of the public transport system, coupled with widespread incidents of intimidation of commuters by black militants.

Police reported a marked increase of violence overnight, including the killing of a woman and two children in a shooting incident near Pinetown, between Durban and Pietermaritzburg.

In all, seven people were killed and more than 20 injured, although the police were unable to establish a direct link between the increase in violence and the general strike.

The police command in Pretoria said it would not comment on the effectiveness of the strike or on the extent of intimidation of blacks who sought to report to work. To

See STRIKE, Page 2

Describing the period just after the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution, Vassili Selyunin writes: "The repression spread without boundaries. At first, the repression was of the opponents of the revolution, then of potential opponents of the revolution and, finally, the repression became a means of economics."

Mr. Selyunin's article credits Lenin with changing his mind under economic crisis, but also implicitly describes him as laying some of the foundations for Stalin's command economy and massive purges and repression.

He outlines the way the Soviet state reached "the edge of the abyss" in the early 1920s, before Lenin shifted from "war communism" to the New Economic Policy, known as NEP, a program that permitted more individual freedom and initiative in trade and manufacture.

To lose time is to lose everything," he writes. "It's useless to put rules into effect one by one."

"History will not forgive us if we lose our chance," he adds. "The abyss can only be overcome in one leap, not two."

His message is dire: if radical reforms are not fully set in motion by the mid-1990s the economy will collapse.

In the article, Lenin is more a fallible revolutionary than the

priestly figure who is entombed beside the Kremlin. No longer is it just Stalin, Nikita S. Khrushchev and Leonid I. Brezhnev who are responsible for the troubled legacy of Soviet politics.

Throughout Soviet history, leaders have tried to identify a particular "Lenin" and make it their banner. Stalin tried to justify everything from purges to forced collectivization as acts protective of "Leninism."

Mr. Selyunin compares that abrupt turn in the 1920s to the present situation under Mikhail S. Gorbachev, and insists that the

need for radical change now is even more urgent.

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## Mideast Peace Initiative Still Alive, Shultz Says

By John M. Goshko

*Washington Post Service*

CAIRO — George P. Shultz, turning aside suggestions that his Middle East peace initiative is faltering badly, said Tuesday that both Arab and Israeli leaders have shown "strong and universal interest in finding a way to move forward."

"No one suggested to me, here in the region or elsewhere, that the initiative should be abandoned or that our efforts should stop. On the contrary, everyone urged that efforts continue to bring about negotiations."

Mr. Shultz's optimism seemed at odds with the refusal of regional leaders to embrace the proposals he conceived following the outbreak of unrest in December by the Palestinian inhabitants of the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The plan calls for Israel and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to negotiate transfer of the territories to Jordanian control in exchange for Arab acceptance of Israel's right to exist in peace.

But before such talks can begin, Mr. Shultz must:

- Convince Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel to follow the lead of his coalition partner, Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, and agree to negotiate a settlement according to the land-for-peace formula.

- Convince Jordan's King Hussein to risk the animosity of radical Arab states and agree to come forward as a negotiating partner acceptable to Israel.

- Induce the Palestinians to accept the idea of association with Jordan and permit Hussein, rather than the Palestine Liberation Organization, to negotiate on their behalf.

During five days of intensive talks, Mr. Shultz failed to make any progress toward these goals.

He was unable to meet with any representatives of the Palestinians, who continue to insist that the PLO be their spokesman. In fact, Pales-

tin See SHULTZ, Page 2

## Another Meeting? Here's Why It May Not Work

By Daniel Goleman

*New York Times Service*

NEW YORK — Researchers studying the effectiveness of groups are drawing conclusions that may change the way many executives view their work habits. Among these findings: meetings are often a poor way to get the best out of people and that one of the most destructive forces in a group can be the participant who is trying harder than everybody else.

Meetings can work well, the studies show, when there is a balance between a sense of solidarity and a focus on the task at hand and when the task is appropriate to the group. But one recent study demonstrated that, contrary to the belief of many executives, groups are not as good as one person working alone when it comes to brainstorming for innovative ideas.

These findings are among the latest in a long line of studies trying to explain the complex interactions among people in groups, interactions that often make the sum different from the parts.

The new work is pinpointing many of the factors that undermine group efforts and suggesting guidelines for making groups work more smoothly. For instance, the main factor in unproductive business meetings is one of the most fundamental:

That finding is from a study by Dr. Lynn Oppenheim, a psychologist at the Wharton Center for Applied Research in Philadelphia.

For some goods with investment potential, such as gems, classic cars and deluxe real estate, the search for profitable holdings outside the stock market has brought a sharp rush of capital, pushing prices to new heights.

See LUXURY, Page 15

not at all on what the others do. While a manager may feel this is an effective use of his time, his subordinates will usually resent what seems to them a waste of their time.

Having the right people present does not mean just including those who are needed.

Another major force that can sabotage meetings, often unrecognized by those who

attend, is that meetings are a focal point of power struggles.

One common breach of this principle is having too many people present, including "dead weight" — people not directly involved in the matters under discussion, or not close enough to them to help. Those at the meeting may then spend too much time explaining background that everyone else knows, or may be sidetracked onto some other subject.

Another miscalculation occurs when managers call meetings for things that can better be done individually with each of the people there. Executives in Dr. Oppenheim's study said 20 to 30 percent of meetings could have been handled better by phone or memo.

A common type of fruitless meeting, according to Dr. Oppenheim, is when a manager calls a meeting to be briefed by subordinates whose work depends little or

not at all on what goes on while the group is present.

Another mark of a good meeting is

## In a Mideast Shift, Shevardnadze Asks To Meet Shamir

By Elaine Sciolino  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Demonstrating a shift in Moscow's Middle East policy, Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze will meet with Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel this week in New York, Israeli officials and Soviet diplomats said on Monday.

The meeting, the first for the two, was arranged a few days ago through the countries' UN representatives after the Russians had expressed interest in talking with Mr. Shamir, Israeli aides said.

The Soviet Union broke diplomatic relations with Israel in 1967, during the Arab-Israeli war. But recently it has been increasing contacts, including moves toward exchanging consular officials.

The shift is seen as part of an effort by Moscow to have more influence in any Mideast peace talks.

Prime Minister Shamir said that the meeting with Mr. Shevardnadze might signal a new opening in Soviet-Israeli relations. Most of the high-level contacts between Israel and the Soviet Union in recent months have involved Foreign Minister Shimon Peres or his aides.

Mr. Peres has taken more conciliatory positions than Mr. Shamir on questions of an international peace conference and returning occupied Arab lands as part of a peace settlement.

Mr. Shevardnadze and Mr. Peres have met at the United Nations, including once in 1986 when Mr. Peres was prime minister.

The Soviet overture to Mr. Shamir, who has shown no flexibility on an international conference or the Middle East, indicates increased willingness in Moscow to press the issue with all parties in Israel's political spectrum.

In an interview in New York, before speaking at a special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament, Mr. Shamir offered a glowing characterization of Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader.

"My observation is," he said, "to bring a new message, a new idea to such a great country, it could be done only by a great man and by a great leader."

Less than two years ago, Mr. Shamir described the Soviet Union under Mr. Gorbachev's leadership

as "old wine in new bottles." His change of attitude could foreshadow a new cooperation between the Soviet Union and Israel, particularly regarding the emigration of Jews.

Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union has increased in the last two years and it reached a seven-year high last month, when 1,145 were allowed to leave. But Mr. Shamir said that the figure was still not high enough. In 1979, when emigration reached a peak, there were two months when more than 4,000 Jews left.

Mr. Shamir said he would ask Mr. Shevardnadze to move toward re-establishing relations with Israel and opening a "new, friendly political dialogue" about Middle East problems and emigration.

"I would like to find out in my meeting with Shevardnadze some new approaches, some new views about our relationship with them," he said. "We have a very great interest in any contact with the Soviet Union, and in maintaining ties because of the special problem of the Russian Jews who live in Russia and are a part of our nation."

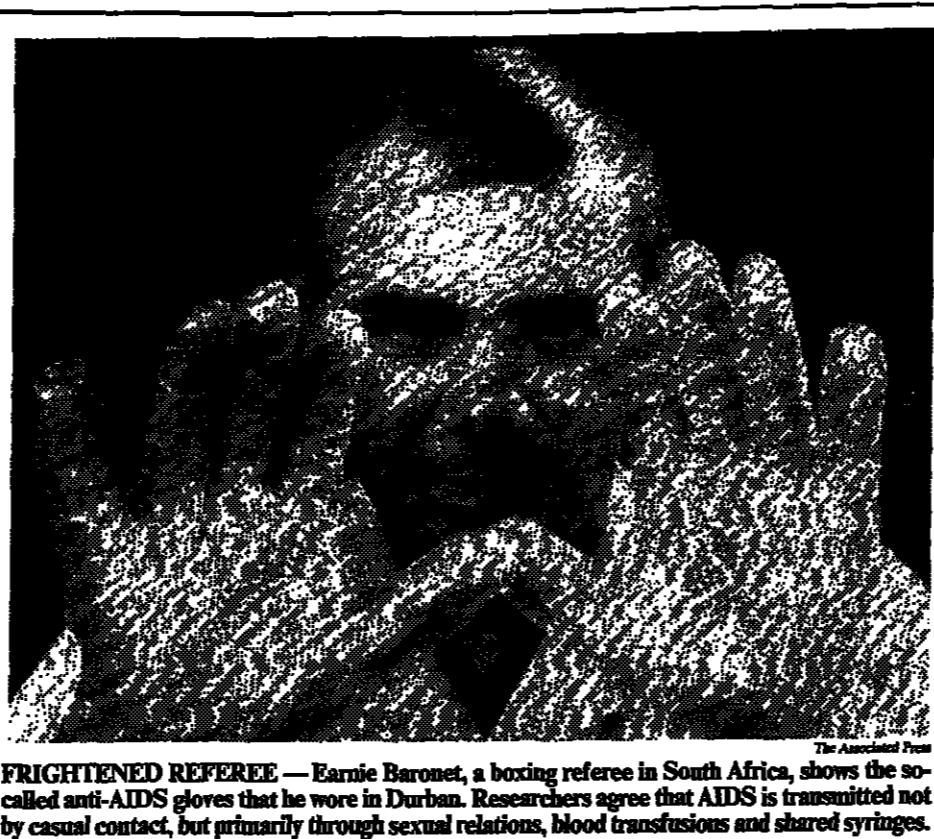
As if to rein in his enthusiasm, however, Mr. Shamir cautioned that he expected nothing.

He added that, in concrete terms, "almost nothing has changed in the Soviet position" since he met nearly four years ago with Andrei A. Gromyko, Mr. Shevardnadze's predecessor and now Soviet chief of state.

As obstacles to better relations, Mr. Shamir cited Soviet insistence on the only way to Arab-Israeli peace, a lack of Soviet enthusiasm for direct talks between Israel and Arab neighbors and Soviet support for an independent Palestinian state.

The Soviet Union appears to have abandoned its position that it would be willing to re-establish relations with Israel only after Israel relinquished the territories occupied in the 1967 war.

In recent weeks, both Mr. Gorbachev and Mr. Shevardnadze have spoken of a need for Arab countries to recognize Israel's right to exist, for an expanded role for the United Nations and for increased Soviet-U.S. cooperation to reduce regional tensions.



**FRIGHTENED REFEREE** — Earlie Baronet, a boxing referee in South Africa, shows the so-called anti-AIDS gloves that he wore in Durban. Researchers agree that AIDS is transmitted not by casual contact, but primarily through sexual relations, blood transfusions and shared syringes.

## STRIKE: In South Africa, Blacks Continue Walkout

(Continued from page 1)

do so, a police spokesman said, would contravene emergency regulations against publicizing illegal strikes or boycotts.

The police command sent tele-messages to South African newspaper editors reminding them of emergency press restrictions against publishing "subversive" material that furthers the aims of

illegal strikes. They advised editors to seek legal advice before publishing accounts of the strike.

Under the two-year state of emergency, calling for a protest strike is regarded as a "subversive" act. However, the Congress of South African Trade Unions, South Africa's largest trade union federation, sought to avoid prosecution by merely calling for three

days of unspecified "protest."

Originally, the protest was directed at proposed new laws that would criminalize wildcat strikes and allow employers to sue unions for damages resulting from illegal walkouts. However, it evolved into a wider political protest against Pretoria's apartheid policies and recent restrictions placed on anti-apartheid groups.

## Senate Fails to Authorize Gulf Force

By Susan F. Rasky  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Senate moved Monday to block formal authorization of the continued presence of U.S. forces in the Gulf under provisions of the 1973 War Powers Resolution.

The effort, by Senator Brock Adams, a Washington Democrat, was shelved on a procedural vote of 54 to 31. The result allowed lawmakers to avoid both the sensitive foreign policy issues surrounding U.S. involvement in the Gulf and the institutional question of whether to abide by the 1973 law.

The War Powers Resolution, adopted by Congress over the veto of Richard Nixon, then president,

requires the withdrawal of U.S. troops within 90 days from situations where they face imminent hostilities, unless Congress specifically authorizes their continued deployment.

The law was enacted in the last stages of the Vietnam War to give Congress a voice in the commitment of American troops to hostile situations that are short of formally declared wars. But every president since Mr. Nixon has refused to abide by its provisions, and Congress itself has been reluctant to invoke it.

In the 15 years it has been on the books, the law has never been used to force withdrawal of troops. The only time it was invoked by Con-

gress was in 1983, to set a time limit on the deployment of Marines in Lebanon.

Mr. Adams said it was absurd to suggest that U.S. troops were not involved in hostilities in the Gulf

that meet the definition for invoking the War Powers Resolution. He noted that damage had occurred on eight occasions since January 1987 and that military personnel had been killed there.

"Like it or not the War Powers Resolution is the law of the land," Mr. Adams told his colleagues as he urged them to reject the procedural move by Senate leaders to block his attempt to invoke the law and bring the Gulf deployments to a vote.

## Arab Talks Open With Hard Line on Peace Terms

Reuters  
ALGIERS — President Chadli Bendjedid of Algeria, opening an Arab summit meeting here Tuesday, set out Arab terms for Middle East peace that would effectively rule out current U.S. ideas for a settlement.

The best attended Arab summit meeting in more than a decade heard Colonel Bendjedid reiterate conditions agreed to by previous

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meetings that daily contradicted suggestions of Secretary of State George P. Shultz.

Mr. Shultz left the Middle East on Tuesday after a fourth, largely unsuccessful tour to promote his plan, which has met grave reservations from most Arabs and by Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel.

The summit host listed Arab conditions for peace:

• It should be negotiated at an international conference with full decision-making powers.

• All interested parties, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, should participate.

Participants should include all five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council.

• The conference should have full authority to reach a comprehensive solution to the Middle East conflict.

• The settlement should ensure the return of Israeli-occupied Arab territories.

• The solution to the Palestinian problem should guarantee the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and the establishment of an independent state.

The meeting was called by Algeria to discuss ways of sustaining a six-month uprising in Israeli-occupied territories, in which more than 200 Palestinians have been killed.

Arab leaders stood for one minute in honor of the *infidels*, as the uprising is called in Arabic.

The Shultz plan was drafted partly in response to the uprising.

It calls for limited self-rule for the Palestinians in the occupied territories. It ignores the PLO and calls for an international meeting to begin direct peace talks between Israel and each of its Arab neighbors.

The meeting would have no authority to impose decisions.

No Arab nations have accepted the Shultz plan, but they have stopped short of an outright rejection.

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## In Korea, Anti-Americanism Entering the Mainstream

By Susan Chira  
New York Times Service

**BOUL** — Ever since U.S. forces died defending South Korea during the Korean War, Americans have been in the gratitude of Korean people. But now the image of benevolent America is being cast into question as a new wave of anti-Americanism moves off the periphery and into the mainstream.

Residents have long denounced the United States as a accomplice in Korean politics, according to a recent poll of a press corps of a Cold War ideology that divided Korea into two nations and supporting its dictators. But even for the majority who reject such virulent anti-Americanism, the new openness of political debate is prompting a more detached, more critical view of the United States.

Increasing anger about U.S. policies on Korea to open its market and pay for more of its defense, and with a growing national pride. As South Koreans see it, the new openness of political debate is prompting a more detached, more critical view of the United States.

"In the past," said Y.N. Chung, a 32-year-old carpenter, "I vaguely thought of America with good will, but not any more. It doesn't mean I don't like America. Now I can see what good and what is bad."

While few Koreans support the students' call for troop withdrawal, President Roh Tae Woo has said he wants South Korean defenses to be self-sufficient by the 1990s.

Choi Chang Yoon, a senior mul-

ting party lawmaker and former high-ranking government official, traces two strains of anti-American sentiment. One, he said, is the product of "simple resentments" of U.S. influence and trade pressures and a corresponding surge of Korean nationalism.

"We don't worry so much about that category," he said, "because it's natural, as anti-Americanism is in Canada or Germany."

But he is more concerned about the students' ideological anti-Americanism, which he said was influenced by North Korean propaganda, and how it may be influencing the public.

The opposition leader, Kim Dae Jung, though critical of student violence — like a recent attack on the U.S. Embassy — has said that he can understand student anger and has called on the United States to prove its commitment to democracy by supporting changes and distancing itself from the government.

To some Koreans, the protector is becoming a bully that compromised its political ideals by supporting the authoritarian rule of former Presidents Syngman Rhee, Park Chung Hee, and Chun Doo Hwan.

"In the past," said Y.N. Chung, a 32-year-old carpenter, "I vaguely thought of America with good will, but not any more. It doesn't mean I don't like America. Now I can see what good and what is bad."

While few Koreans support the students' call for troop withdrawal, President Roh Tae Woo has said he wants South Korean defenses to be self-sufficient by the 1990s.

Choi Chang Yoon, a senior mul-



Seoul students hurling stones Tuesday at riot policemen outside Sungil University, protesting a proposed meeting of students from South and North Korea at the border village of Panmunjom. (Chung Sung Won/Associated Press)

## U.S. Homosexuals Say Violence Rises

The Associated Press

**WASHINGTON** — Reports of violence and harassment aimed at homosexuals rose 42 percent last year, according to a study made public Tuesday. It said an emotional reaction to AIDS was a factor.

Scientists studying macrophages, white blood cells that are present everywhere in the body, are beginning to find answers to puzzling questions about how the AIDS virus invades the body and causes disease.

The statistics were compiled in a report, "Anti-Gay Violence, Victimization & Defamation in 1987," the third such study.

"While our report does not claim to measure the full extent of anti-gay and lesbian harassment and violence in 1987, available data clearly demonstrate that the problem continues to be severe," Mr. Berill said.

The study suggests several reasons for the increase, including data from more local groups than in prior studies.

Also, the report found, "negative attitudes toward gay people as a result of the AIDS epidemic contributed to the problem of anti-gay violence in 1987."

Fifteen percent of all incidents reported last year and 5 percent of the physical assaults involved abusive behavior to acquired immune deficiency syndrome by the perpetrators.

**A Shift in AIDS Research**  
Gina Kolata of The New York Times reported from New York:

In a marked shift in focus, re-

searchers are concentrating on what they now see as the crucial, perhaps overriding role of scavenger cells of the immune system in the development of AIDS.

Scientists studying macrophages, white blood cells that are present everywhere in the body, are beginning to find answers to puzzling questions about how the AIDS virus invades the body and causes disease.

In the past, most scientists paid greatest attention to another type of white blood cell, the T-4 cell, in their effort to understand acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

The T-4 cells are often invaded and killed by the AIDS virus.

At a workshop last week on AIDS and the macrophage sponsored by the Cancer Research Institute in New York, many experts described a new vision of AIDS virus infection.

For several years, some researchers, including Dr. Robert C. Gallo of the National Cancer Institute, a discoverer of the AIDS virus, have suggested that macrophages were important targets of the AIDS virus, and could pass it on to other immune system cells. But only in the last year have researchers had the ability to grow macrophages with relative ease and study them.

Now it appears that macrophages may be the first, and sometimes the only, cells invaded by the AIDS virus. The findings mean that some people who had been declared free of the virus may actually be infected, the virus hiding in their macrophages.

## Study Sees Wide U.S. Nuclear Pollution

By Keith Schneider  
New York Times Service

**WASHINGTON** — Enormous amounts of radioactive waste from the Energy Department's plants and laboratories for making nuclear weapons have contaminated burial sites and polluted underground water reservoirs across the United States, according to a new study by an environmental group.

The study, "Deadly Defense: Military Radioactive Landfills," was made public Monday by the Sierra Club's Radioactive Waste Campaign, based in New York City. Many authorities consider it to be the most thorough compendium of the U.S. Department of Energy's problems in managing the stockpile of wastes. The liquid and solid radioactive wastes have been produced over the last five decades by the department's 13-state network of weapons plants and laboratories.

The study by the Radioactive Waste Campaign, though, suggests that the department not only may have seriously underestimated the extent of the threat from radioactive wastes, but may also have underestimated the cleanup costs.

The authors of the report relied principally on environmental as-

"We are going to come in for a beating in the short term," said an American diplomat.

"In the long term it will come out O.K., and I hope we'll be viewed in a more objective light. There is total agreement in our government that for a really healthy relationship, there's got to be more equilibrium."

cases, plants have been operating more safely in recent years. Still, said the authors, neither employees nor residents living around the plants should feel secure.

"Poisonous radioactive materials are inexorably seeping out of the nation's nuclear weapons production facilities," said the report. "Land, air, and water, and all biological species including humans are all being contaminated."

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"All airlines say goodbye at the end of a flight."

"Then KLM ground staff say hello."

## Short Takes

The Little Brook subdivision in Newington, Connecticut, was mostly empty when it was first surveyed in 1970. It was not until 12 years ago, as a builder discovered last fall, that property owners now have the fire option of leaving their lots as they are and changing the details of their

property deeds and other documents, a mountain of paperwork indeed, including notification of banks, insurance and title companies. Or, even more nightmares, everything could be moved around, including fences, sidewalks, driveways and even trees. Joe Harpie, a town counselor and one of the victims, said philosophically, "Surveying is not an exact science. That's why God created title insurance."

Any American can try to become a "member" of the Soviet Possemo by playing "Russian Roulette," a \$24.50 board game invented by Myron Beckenstein, a Columbia, Maryland, journalist. As in "Monopoly," players throw dice and take cards as they progress around the board. One timely card says "Hold a summit." It's a success if the dice

come up even, a failure if they come up odd. Pitfalls include catching cold at the May Day Parade or having your five-year plan declared disaster. And there's always Siberia, where players must stay for three turns unless they roll doubles. Even worse is labor camp, where players end up if they toss a 7 or 11 while in Siberia.

When in battle, commanders who fail to get their troops "through sleep court disaster." To stop a battalion fighting if the commander is killed, the center took a page from air force fighter pilots, who always fly in pairs.

The task force commander, and his deputy need wingmen to protect the commander, or take over if he is hit.

But, the center said, having the commander survive "is the preferred method of maintaining command continuity."

**U. UPDATE**

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short Takes

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## Soviets Defend Reagan Against U.S. News Media

The Associated Press

**MOSCOW** — A Soviet spokesman criticized the U.S. news media Tuesday for showing a "lack of passion" by persistently asking President Ronald Reagan about his speech during last week's superpower summit meeting.

"A question of that kind is like addressed to a wounded deer, I mean antelope," the Foreign

Ministry spokesman, Gennadi I. Gerasimov, told journalists.

Reporters asked Mr. Reagan several times in Moscow how he felt and how he slept, and some described him as occasionally list-

less in public. Nancy Reagan was also asked about her husband's health.

Mr. Reagan repeatedly said he was fine, but the White House spokesman, Marlin Fitzwater, said

at one point that the president had slept poorly and was tired. Mr. Gerasimov said that the Western press showed a lack of compassion with their direct questions to the president about his health.

Arthur Higbee

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## 'Cream of the Crooks' Control a Corner of South America

By Marilee Simons  
*New York Times Service*

POZ DO IGUACU, Brazil — Close to the Parana River, where Argentina, Brazil and Paraguay meet, a young policeman was explaining the maddening presence of "border executives."

"They are everywhere," said the sergeant, running his eyes along the horizon. "We get the cream of the crooks from all three countries. Drug smugglers, robbers, gamblers, racketeers. And some like to call themselves border executives."

Once the cutting edge between the colonial empires of Spain and Portugal, this wild frontier land in the heart of South America has turned into a vast, profitable and mostly clandestine merry-go-round of people and goods.

By boat and car, smugglers move electronic equipment, food and chemicals to and fro, depending on which side of which border the bargains and exchange rates are best. Precious cargo like cocaine, gold or computers is said to leave from private runways. And as border towns have boomed with the trade, more and more people are gaining a stake in this remote underworld.

But a deadly pattern of highway robbery in Brazil has been disturbing the laissez-faire mood of these borderlands. Two months ago, angry Brazilian truck owners threatened to block the

main access road between the nations and demanded a clampdown by border authorities.

The truck owners charged that organized gangs were hijacking growing numbers of trucks and trailers on the Brazilian highways and then often killing the drivers and hauling the vehicles to Paraguay. There, the Brazilian police confirmed, the vehicles, often with a value of more than \$100,000, are swapped for dollars or cocaine brought in from Bolivia and processed in Paraguay.

In the past 18 months, according to statistics provided by the Brazilian truck drivers' union, highway robbers have murdered 139 truck drivers. Thirty more are still missing. In the same period, gangsters stole close to 2,300 trucks, of which more than 200 have so far been found in Paraguay.

"Our people work in total insecurity," said Heilo Botelho, leader of the Union of Independent Truckers. "Police keep telling us they have not enough men to cope."

As drivers and union leaders tell the story, highway pirates often strike at night when truckers make a fuel stop or rest in parking spaces. But even in daylight the robbers put up roadblocks on the many lonely stretches of road. Some assaults are daring operations.

"A truck may be slowly climb-



*Market scene in Puerto Presidente Stroessner, Paraguay, full of contraband and smuggled goods.*

ing a slope and the gangsters lie in ambush," said Areli Lara, "They jump on board, climb on the roof and hold a gun to the window. What can a driver do?"

Surrendering does not mean you stay alive, said Mr. Lara, who heads the Parana Association of Truck Owners. "In some cases, we never find the body. Those gangs have fed drivers alive to trees in the forest. There they die from hunger, thirst, overexposure. Or they are attacked by animals."

As Mr. Lara spoke, he was awaited by a woman with two small children whose husband had been missing for 50 days. So far, only her husband's trailer, stripped of its wheels and cargo, had been found on the road to Brasilia.

While the police say the highway robbers are Brazilians, union leaders blame Paraguayans for providing a market for stolen goods.

The truck drivers' union and insurance companies have sent out investigators, who have come back with reports that Paraguay is a market for stolen goods. In Asuncion, the capital of Paraguay, and Puerto Presidente Stroessner, the second-largest city, the sale of contraband and cut-rate goods has become a normal way of life. Diplomats and

economists believe that almost 60 percent of the country's commerce consists of unrecorded or smuggled goods.

Cars appear to be the most costly among the items of dubious origin. Legitimate car importers estimate that more than half of Paraguay's 120,000 registered cars and trucks have been stolen in Brazil. In the last five years, the government legalized at least 34,000 undocumented cars with two sweeping amnesties.

But in many ways, Puerto Presidente Stroessner, on the border with Argentina and Brazil, has tapped the advantages of a parallel economy. New stores, villas, and a casino line the roads. A \$100-million airport is being built to bring more people and goods to this inland port of 50,000 inhabitants.

These developments are looked at rather nervously by entrepreneurs in Puerto Iguazu in Argentina and in Foz do Iguaçu in Brazil. The two towns share the world's greatest waterfall and the tourism it generates. But businessmen complain of unfair competition from Paraguay, where political and military forces are believed to protect or own the main smuggling franchises.

"Nobody here can preach," said a hotel owner and long-time border resident. "Customs on all three sides are receptive when it comes to bribes."

## Giscard on France: A Chance Missed

By Joseph Fitchett  
*International Herald Tribune*

PARIS — France has missed a historic opportunity to reform its political practices and restore confidence in government, Valery Giscard d'Estaing, the conservative former president, said in an interview.

"Voters realize that France needs to break with the Gaullist tenet that the president and his party should have complete power," he said Monday. Instead, he said, "France needs a government open to more segments of the nation, so that we can mobilize all our nation's energies to compete in the new Europe."

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing blamed a miscalculation by President Francois Mitterrand for compromising the outlook for this kind of political "opening" across party lines. Specifically, he cited Mr. Mitterrand's tactic in the current parliamentary elections.

"He succumbed to the temptation of seeking a monopoly of power in order to bring about change," Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said. "so he called early elections instead of working for a few months with Parliament to set a precedent of what you call bipartite cooperation on some nationally desirable programs."

Specifically, he said, the outgoing Parliament, with a narrow conservative majority, would have been willing to vote new electoral laws, allocating some seats by a system of proportional representation.

"This change, which Mr. Mitterrand says he wants and which we want, would have given the flexibility we need for disappointing French hopes for a government of national consensus. Despite his tone of moderation during the presidential campaign, Mr. Mitterrand appointed a Socialist government that resembled a campaign team and called early elections, convincing French observers that Mr. Mitterrand sought a strong Socialist majority in the National Assembly.

Predicting some changes in the line-up between the two center-right parties, the Gaullist Rally for the Republic and the Union for French Democracy, which he founded, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said: "We will keep our electoral alliance so that we are united by a single candidate in future elections."

In addition, he said, the umbrella formation will make it easier for some prominent politicians to change from one party to the other as the RPR becomes more conservative and the UDF becomes more liberal, "in the free-market sense and in the American political sense."

National Front each got about 10 percent of the vote, and nearly 35 percent of voters abstained, a record in the Fifth Republic.

Polis suggest that the Socialists will emerge with an absolute majority; the latest estimate is 313, comfortably ahead of the 289 controlled for control in the 577-seat Parliament.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said, however, that even if the Socialists emerge with a majority of that size, "it would be just enough for the Socialists to incur criticism over social issues by next fall, and not enough to prevent conservatives from starting to think about regaining power."

"With this missed opportunity," he said, "the opening will now take time, and it will get harder as time passes."

This hardening tone is echoed among the Socialists with Prime Minister Michel Rocard now saying that it could take years to produce more effective government in France instead of the "weeks or months" that he had previously mentioned.

Observers said that both Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and Mr. Rocard, both of whom have long advocated the need for political reforms, have shifted position. Both once worried publicly that French voters might become disaffected because the party machines are locked into electoral calculations that make them less and less responsible to ordinary people's concerns.

In his own campaign, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, who was re-elected to Parliament on the first ballot, has implicitly blamed Mr. Mitterrand for disappointing French hopes for a government of national consensus. Despite his tone of moderation during the presidential campaign, Mr. Mitterrand appointed a Socialist government that resembled a campaign team and called early elections, convincing French observers that Mr. Mitterrand sought a strong Socialist majority in the National Assembly.

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## Najib, at UN, Says Pakistan Is Violating Geneva Accords

*Reuters*

UNITED NATIONS, New York — Afghanistan's leader, Major General Najib, accused Pakistan on Tuesday of violating the Geneva accords on Afghanistan, and said his country deserved the right to react "in a manner warlike" to the situation.

"Contrary to the provisions of the accords, camps and centers for training of the extremist Afghan opposition still exist on the territory of Pakistan," he said at a UN General Assembly session on disarmament.

"The delivery of deadly weapons to opposition bands in Afghanistan is being continued," he added. "Huge amounts of such arms are being transported for committing subversive and terroristic activities in Afghanistan."

"Actions are taken by Pakistani authorities and armed extremist groups to hinder the voluntary return of Afghan refugees to their homeland."

He called such actions "sheer vi-

olations of the letter and spirit of the Geneva accords and an affront to the United Nations," under whose auspices the agreements were signed in April.

"They in Islamabad will be greatly mistaken should they think that only one part of the Geneva accords, i.e. the return of the Soviet troops, will be implemented and the other parties will not live up to their commitments," the general said.

"If the Pakistani side does not adopt appropriate measures to end interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan from its territory, Afghanistan reserves its right to react to this in a manner warranted by the situation."

■ Pullout Reported Delayed

Soviet troops are reportedly delaying their pullout from Kandahar, Afghanistan's second largest city. Western diplomats said Tuesday that Moslem guerrillas prepared for an assault. The Associated Press reported from Islamabad.

Three center-right candidates in the region immediately announced they were withdrawing in favor of better-placed National Front members. Others were expected to follow before the Tuesday midnight deadline for candidates for the second round of voting on Sunday.

The tacit pact, which leaves eight National Front candidates fighting for seats in the Bouches du Rhone Department, could save the party from being wiped out in the National Assembly.

## Le Pen Reaches A Deal He Hopes May Save Seats

*Reuters*

MARSEILLE — Jean-Marie Le Pen, leader of the far-right National Front, patched up a tacit accord with conservatives in Marseille on Tuesday that might save his party from a rout in Sunday's general election.

Mr. Le Pen announced he was withdrawing his candidates in the region from any contests in which conservatives were better placed to defeat the Socialists.

Three center-right candidates in the region immediately announced they were withdrawing in favor of better-placed National Front members. Others were expected to follow before the Tuesday midnight deadline for candidates for the second round of voting on Sunday.

The tacit pact, which leaves eight National Front candidates fighting for seats in the Bouches du Rhone Department, could save the party from being wiped out in the National Assembly.

Another lesson of last Sunday's vote, observers suggested, was that more than half of French voters were dissatisfied with the mainstream political choices they were offered. As evidence, the Communist Party and the extreme right



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## Swedish Minister Quits Amid Furor On Palme Inquiry

The Associated Press

STOCKHOLM — Justice Minister Anna-Greta Leijon resigned Tuesday because of disclosures that she authorized an unapproved free-lance investigation into the assassination in 1986 of Prime Minister Olof Palme.

Her resignation was intended to head off a no-confidence vote in the Riksdag, the Swedish parliament, that could have toppled the minority government of Mr. Palme's successor, Ingvar Carlsson.

Mr. Carlsson said he regretted Mrs. Leijon's departure and would probably include her in a new cabinet if his Social Democratic Party is returned to office in elections in September.

Opposition leaders accused Mrs. Leijon of overstepping her authority by bypassing the official investigation into the Palme killing and approving a secret inquiry by a publisher, Ebbe Carlsson, who is not related to the prime minister.

Public furor followed reports that the publisher's government-as-

signed bodyguard was caught smuggling illegal wiretapping equipment into Sweden and that the inquiry was funded by a \$343,000 contribution from a banker.

The Liberal Party leader, Bengt Westerberg, said questions remained about the role of the national security police, which supplied Ebbe Carlsson with the bodyguard and unofficial support.

The publisher was investigating a possibility of Iranian involvement in the assassination, under a theory that Mr. Palme was killed because he uncovered and tried to halt illegal arms sales to Iran by a private weapons manufacturer.

The Moderate Party leader, Carl Bildt, welcomed Mrs. Leijon's resignation.

"If people want to remain confident in their faith in Sweden as a society of justice," he said, "this was the only possible decision."

The prime minister said Industry Minister Thage G. Petersson would be acting justice minister until the elections.

Mrs. Leijon, 49, was the third justice minister to resign since the Social Democrats took office in 1982. In October, Sten Wickstrom quit after a convicted spy escaped while on furlough from prison. In 1983, Ove Raner resigned after it was revealed that he took advantage of tax loopholes.

Analysis said the Leijon affair threatened to hurt the Social Democrats in the elections. An opinion poll published last weekend gave the Social Democrats 44.7 percent, and the three nonsocialist opposition parties a combined 43.5 percent.

The balance of power is held by the small Communist Party.

The Social Democrats, who have been in office for all but six years since World War II, have 159 seats in the 349-member Riksdag.

Predicting who will come up between the eight parties the GaP, the French Republicans, and the French Democrats, forecasted Mr. Bildt said: "We will keep distance so that we can make candidates in time."

In addition, he said, "Kommunisten will make some movement to change from one part to the RKP because the RKP became a very strong party in the elections." The UDF, he added, "will demand that the republic's

leaders discuss the issue of the enclave of Nagorno-Karabakh, which is in neighboring Azerbaijan but is inhabited mainly by Armenians."

The spokesman said the demonstration was peaceful.

Violence erupted in February when the region's governing council asked to become part of Armenia. In the Azerbaijani city of Sumgait, Armenian residents were murdered in three nights of terror.

The latest edition of Kommunist



**PREPARING FOR GUESTS** — A Russian polished a cupola in Vladimir Tuesday, preparing for guests from around the world at celebrations of the 1,000th anniversary of Christianity in Russia. Vladimir, which is 200 kilometers northeast of Moscow, is a historic church center.

## Armenians Hold Vigil on Territory

Reuters

MOSCOW — Armenians demanding official discussions on the disputed region of Nagorno-Karabakh have been conducting a vigil for the last 10 days in Yerevan, capital of the Armenian Republic, official sources said Tuesday.

A spokesman for Kommunist, the Armenian Communist Party's official newspaper, said that about 300 demonstrators in Opera Square were demanding that the republic's

leaders discuss the issue of the enclave of Nagorno-Karabakh, which is in neighboring Azerbaijan but is inhabited mainly by Armenians."

The spokesman said the demonstration was peaceful.

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# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Trial by Television

Television history is often suspect: trivialized and rewritten shamelessly to grab a mass audience. Hence the shudder that many people felt on learning that Britain's Thames Television had joined with Home Box Office, a national pay-TV channel in the United States, to put Kurt Waldheim before the bar on the box. The fears are unfounded. "Waldheim: A Commission of Inquiry," shown in America Sunday night, respects history and Mr. Waldheim's rights.

The producer tracked down victims of the brutal Balkan war and located veterans in the units in which Mr. Waldheim served. A panel of five jurists heard their testimony. They were vigorously examined by Allan A. Ryan Jr., a former Nazi hunter for the U.S. Justice Department, and by a former British attorney general, Lord Peter Rawlinson, who served as the surrogate defense attorney.

Drama lies in the details. In 1943, British commandos were captured in Greece and held by the unit in which Lieutenant Wald-

heim served. For days they were denied food and kept in slovenly cells, then clubbed so furiously that "if you stood up you fell over." A surviving prisoner's account offered devastating contrast to those of old soldiers who, like Mr. Waldheim, insisted that they never took part in war crimes. The hearing does not convict Mr. Waldheim of anything, but it amply demonstrates why he was so eager to conceal his service in the Balkans.

In the tradition of docudramas, the concept of a docu-trial is excellent — if executed fairly and conscientiously. This television show shows the constructive possibilities. The list of potential trial questions appears endless: Was there genocide in Cambodia? Who is responsible for the famine in Ethiopia? What occurred during the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia? What was Washington's role in Nicaragua's contra war? Docu-trials may not further justice but they can surely advance comprehension.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Israel Needs Awards

For moral and practical reasons, it is regrettable that Israel's High Court of Justice could find no reason to overrule the deportation of Muhabat Awad, a Jerusalem-born American citizen. The ruling suggests that Israel, made fearful and frustrated by the uprising in the occupied West Bank and Gaza, has trouble drawing a line between civil disobedience and armed rebellion.

That is precisely what is so disturbing about the ruling — not that it hurts Israel's image, or that it cannot be explained in the circumstances. Its effect is to drive from the country just the kind of Palestinian the Israelis should be addressing. That is one reason why Secretary of State George Shultz, now touring the region to rekindle peace talks, is strongly protesting Mr. Awad's expulsion.

The Israeli position was best expressed by a Foreign Ministry spokesman: "Forget the question of nonviolence. The fact is, Awad was calling for people to disobey Israeli laws and that's cause enough to send him out. No country in the world — including the United States — would tolerate it." But does the spokesman really believe that there is no distinction between preaching civil disobedience and practicing violent rebellion? Are all forms of resistance equally reprehensible?

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Armenian Emigrants

Under increasing pressure from the United States, the Soviet Union is letting more citizens emigrate, particularly Armenians. Should they be treated as political refugees or immigrants? Immigration officials must guard against blurring the distinction, lest America's will to provide refuge be eroded.

Immigration guidelines give extensive preferences to foreigners with job skills or with relatives in America. But aliens who can demonstrate a "well-founded fear of persecution" in their homeland may seek political asylum under the Refugee Act of 1980. Under its emergency provisions, the Reagan administration consulted with Congress before last week's Moscow summit to increase the authorization for refugees from Eastern Europe. An additional 15,000 slots were slated for Soviet emigres, most of whom are Armenians. It was a reasonable determination: In the last eight months, nearly 9,000 Soviet citizens have applied to the U.S. Embassy in Moscow for political asylum and 5,300 have already gained entry.

But some members of Congress and State

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Comment

### It Was Reagan's Best Summit

#### Dukakis Will Need Jackson

President Reagan's fourth summit meeting with General Secretary Gorbachev was easily his best. His statements on superpower issues were controlled and purposeful; he did not allow himself to be upstaged as on previous occasions; his ambitions to be an apostle of nuclear weapons reduction were subordinate to very real U.S. and NATO concerns. His trip to Moscow will be remembered for his emphasis on human rights at the same time as he was withdrawing his characterization of the Soviet Union as an "evil empire," an undemocratic insult to his hosts. He may have prodded and irritated Mr. Gorbachev, but he was careful to maintain an aura of friendship and dedication to arms control. Whether there is to be a fifth Reagan-Gorbachev summit is less important than that there be a continuation of the process now so closely identified with both leaders.

—The Baltimore Sun.

Ronald Reagan left the Soviet Union having a "new era" in East-West relations and anticipating new agreements on arms control. He had kind words for Mikhail Gorbachev and conceded that the Kremlin leader's glitz and *perestroika* campaigns were positive steps. Mr. Reagan is not out of the woods yet. Other issues, primarily the bloated U.S. budget deficit, will dog him until he leaves the White House for the last time in January. But with Moscow, Mr. Reagan has done much to reduce a sense of marking time until his term is over. He has made a small but genuine contribution to superpower relations, and has reminded the world that, under the right circumstances, he can live up to the responsibilities of his office.

—The Bangkok Post.

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## OPINION



## Third World: Big Markets After a Debt Solution

By Henry H. Fowler and Melvin R. Laird

**WASHINGTON** — At an ever increasing pace, the world is shrinking. Transportation and communication advances have produced near-instantaneous links throughout the globe. Financially and economically, an interdependence has developed that binds the industrialized democracies and Third World countries, rich and poor alike.

This has been a boon to U.S. exports for 40 years. Those same forces also have brought the United States some of its toughest competition, especially from the Japanese and some of America's European allies.

And that is the rub for a lot of U.S. industries. Foreign competitors have prevailed in a host of markets, prompting demands for Washington to help. The call for protectionism, as embodied in trade legislation recently vetoed by President Reagan, is certain to persist for some time.

Despite the loss of American jobs and the decline in many types of exports, the United States is better off keeping its markets open and not closing its doors to competition. The high standard of living in the United States, which all Americans seek to protect, has been supported by well developed markets overseas for American products. A good way to continue that successful trade record is to enlarge the size of the American overseas market.

Where is the potential for expansion? Much of the future growth in U.S. trade will have to be with Third World countries. Almost all population growth will occur there. Many natural resources are found in abundance only in developing countries.

The Third World will have the greatest per capita income growth and the greatest need for goods and services. Increased dependence on Third World nations is already apparent. In the 1970s, U.S. merchandise exports to the industrialized countries increased more than fourfold, but during the same period there was a sevenfold increase in American exports to the developing countries.

Ninety-six countries are commonly referred to as developing, almost all in Africa, Asia and Latin America. They account for 76 percent of the world's population. From now to the end of the century, 94 percent of world population growth is expected to take place in those countries.

But of course population growth and market growth are not synonymous. A large percentage of people in these countries are poor; many of

them cannot afford an adequate diet. The Third World's economic development has been held back by debt more than anything else. Collectively, developing countries owe more than \$750 billion to lenders. In 1986, debt service represented 35 percent of the gross national product for all developing countries.

Before the so-called debt crisis in the early 1980s, 45 percent of U.S. exports went to the 15 countries now classified as the most heavily indebted. But U.S. exports to those countries have fallen by a third since 1981.

The Third World debt problem — brought on by the 1973 oil embargo and aggravated by the 1979 OPEC price rises — has weakened the less developed countries and undermined their ability to buy exports.

Protectionist policies, popular with

many U.S. political and business leaders, would worsen matters. Trade sanctions, quotas and tariffs, along with cuts on multilateral lending, could deepen debt problems.

Although trade measures under consideration seem to be directed toward Japan, the most hurt would be Western Europe, Canada and the Third World. Without buyers for their exports, Third World borrowers would find it even more difficult to repay their debts or purchase Western products. And when economic growth in the industrial world slows as it did last year, developing countries suffer even more.

If the Third World is truly the promising future market for the United States, the debt issue will have to be resolved. Foreign economic assistance to the Third World will greatly influence how quickly and strongly these economies bounce back, enabling poor people to participate in the marketplace.

The United States in the second half of the 1980s is a paradox. It has the world's largest economy, and its ups and downs affect the economic health of nations around the globe. Yet it is deeply concerned about its ability to compete in world trade.

It would be farfetched to suggest that the United States might find in the developing countries the solution to its competitiveness problem. But it is clear that America is not going to find its own solution without them.

*Mr. Fowler, a former U.S. secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. Laird, a former secretary of defense, are president and chairman of the Citizens Network for Foreign Affairs. They contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.*

## Offering Relief to the Hard-Hit Africans

By Nicholas Burakow

**WASHINGTON** — A casualty of budget wars is U.S. policy on sub-Saharan African debt is shortsighted, compromising to security interests and likely to inflict additional suffering on the people of Africa.

From 1962 to 1986, the total external debt of sub-Saharan Africa grew by 48 percent, to \$102 billion. This increase, mostly to foreign governments, was accompanied by a 17 percent drop in aggregate gross national product. The debt of some nations, such as Zaire, now exceeds their GNP.

Sub-Saharan Africans face further deterioration in living standards as their governments struggle with a total annual financing shortfall of perhaps \$5 billion. This is fertile soil for instability and insurrection.

The U.S. response to the problem has been inadequate. Treasury Secretary James Baker made a promising start in 1985, proposing the creation of a concessional \$3 billion lending program under the International Monetary Fund, called the Structural Adjustment Facility. Since then, the American effort has been anemic.

From 1985 to 1987, U.S. aid to Africa fell by \$300 million. Last December, Washington declined to contribute to a \$7 billion expansion of the new IMF program. This harms Africa's image and credibility in Africa, especially amid further aid cuts.

The United States, as evidence of its concern for Africa, cites its support for the maximum repayment period for these countries from 10 to 20 years merely compounds their problem, literally and figuratively.

The policy of the major industrial nations is that loans extended at market rates must be rescheduled at market rates to preserve net present value.

This is textbook financial policy. But for the "beneficiaries," it is a charade.

Debtors facing insolvency are in effect given new loans *on terms* they originally found impossible to meet.

The outstanding stock of debt thus grows rapidly as past-due interest payments are added to principal. Further,

U.S. agencies assign a spread (in effect an administrative fee) to the rescheduled rate of interest, of up to 2 percent.

It is of note that at last week's African Development Bank meeting in Abidjan, Ivory Coast, Secretary Baker dropped his objection to the lowering of interest rates on outstanding loans to African countries by credi-

tors governments — while adding that the U.S. government could not do so.

For many sub-Saharan nations, Paris Club rescheduling is an empty gesture. The only reason they bother with it is to maintain the fiction of being current on official obligations, thereby avoiding statutory aid cutoffs.

Fortunately there is a simple solution to this dilemma. Instead of postponing loan payments in the Paris Club, the United States should forgive them, provided the debtors comply with IMF-approved reform programs.

Opponents of forgiveness say that such action would require additional appropriations at a time of budget austerity. This is a hollow criticism. African countries have missed loan payments, and no new appropriations have been required.

For U.S. budget purposes, the effects of rescheduling and forgiveness are the same — loss of receipts in a given year. This occurs whether or not sub-Saharan countries reschedule, with it being current on official obligations, thereby avoiding statutory aid cutoffs.

Other critics argue that forgiving sub-Saharan debt would undermine cooperation by larger, middle-income debtors, such as Brazil and Mexico.

Opponents of forgiveness say that such action would require additional appropriations at a time of budget austerity. This is a hollow criticism. African countries have missed loan payments, and no new appropriations have been required.

For debt forgiveness, it is more likely for the next president to maintain the positive momentum in relations. Toward that end, he might be more forthcoming on regional issues, such as a pullout of Vietnam's forces from Cambodia.

What about entrusting the talks to those who want the Republicans to reap the benefits on election day? America's European allies and Democratic-controlled Senate would monitor negotiations closely and are unlikely to concede vital interests. Even if the administration signed a flawed treaty for political advantage, voters would doom it and the Republican candidate.

Would debt forgiveness in the Paris Club erode incentives for economic reform? Not at all. Under current practice, countries such as Somalia and Sudan have adopted adjustment programs and received debt postponement from Washington at rescheduled interest rates as high as 13 percent. But a debt forgiveness plan involving a credible adjustment program would lead to actual reduction of debt — a strong incentive for reform.

A U.S. decision to negotiate genuine debt relief in the Paris Club for sub-Saharan states would improve relations while offering new incentives for reform. Rarely has the United States had a chance to gain so much by doing so little.

*The writer is president of Global Trade & Investment Inc., an international trade and investment boutique. Until recently he was State Department director of monetary affairs and U.S. alternate delegate to the Paris Club.*

## 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1883: Lords' Business

**LONDON** — In the House of Lords today [June 7] Earl Cadogan moved for and obtained a Select Committee to examine and report upon those standing orders of the House which relate to the conduct of public business. He pointed out that the Prime Minister had given notice to introduce a bill for facilitating the admission of life peers, and empowering the House to expel members who had been convicted of offenses which, in the minds of all right thinking men, rendered them unworthy to sit in the legislature.

It would have been better for the

Republicans if Mr. Bush had a longer string of challenges from Mr. Dole to toughen him for the fall campaign. And it certainly would have been better for the Democrats if Mr. Dukakis and his rivals had not been caucused from campaigning at all in Dixie after March 3.

*The Washington Post.*

tariff difficulties will be eliminated. Officials at the Foreign Office do reports that the Government is considering a boycott of the Panama-Pacific exhibition, to be held in San Francisco in 1915. They characterize these reports as absurd, declaring that it place the Government in the position of adopting an undignified practice.

**1938: Freud Ramrodded**

**NEW YORK** — Professor Sigmund Freud, pioneer psycho-analyst, was enabled to leave Austria through efforts of American Scientists and the American Psycho-analytic Association which raised a substantial sum to ransom the distinguished savant. An American group cooperated with the State Department and the safe journey of Professor Freud to France was arranged. Donors who contributed large sums for the undertaking included Dr. Smith Ely Jelliffe and Abraham A. Brill, important workers in the field of psycho-analysis.

## Move On To a Fifth Summit

By Peter Tarnoff

**NEW YORK** — Now that Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev have signed the INF Treaty, they have an opportunity to achieve more together in the last seven months of Mr. Reagan's term than both countries have done in the past seven years.

Both leaders have mentioned the possibility of a fifth summit conference to conclude a strategic arms treaty. Without the promise of another meeting, there will be no chance to sign a treaty to cut long-range nuclear arms by half, not just this year but for an indefinite period. And unless such an agreement, the kind reached by Richard Nixon and Jimmy Carter.

Critics of an attempt to negotiate a treaty before Mr. Reagan leaves office say that time is against such an effort. They maintain that the issues are too complex and that it is dangerous to work against a deadline. They warn that Mr. Reagan, striving to advance Vice President George Bush's candidacy, will make a bad deal.

These concerns are understandable, but not significant. Mr. Gorbachev faces greater pressures than America does. The differences separating Washington and Moscow are far from insurmountable

# Moved To a Final Summary

## When Kissinger and Vance Take the Same Pen in Hand

By A. M. Rosenthal

**N**EW YORK — Henry Kissinger and Cyrus Vance are worried, so they sat down and wrote a letter together in the last days of President Reagan's term that they have done in the past year.

Both leaders have the possibility of a full-blown peace treaty. Without the peace treaty there will always be half measures such as an agreement to depart without a replacement of the kind reached by Nixon and Jimmy Carter.

A series of an unending series before Mr. Kissinger says that time is against us. They maintain that the complex and that it is better that Mr. Reagan stays in office and that a deal is not worth the risk.

But they were worried enough to put their thoughts on paper together, always a laborious job. What bothers them is that the United States does not have a foreign policy that reflects a fixed national purpose. They are not looking for something forever carved in stone, but simply a view of the world and the American place in it that does not swing dizzyingly from administration to administration, or is on a constant emotional roller coaster, plumping and rising from belligerence to euphoria.

They think that unless America creates a sense of constancy in philosophy and practice, the United States will become a nerve-wrackingly unsettling player in the world and then an irrelevance.

So they spelled out the problem and where they saw dangers and opportunities for the next president. They published their thoughts as an article in *Foreign Affairs*, the journal of the Council on Foreign Relations. It is one of those essays that students of foreign affairs will be reading for some time.

The areas of agreement, however, are the joint statement issued. The parameters of an agreement since the same in Washington in December, work have shown the disagreements. While the differences, especially Strategic Defense Initiative launched, have made it difficult, more than enough heads above water.

—From the Kissinger-Vance letter.

### ON MY MIND

Mr. Kissinger served the Republican Richard Nixon and Mr. Vance the Democrat Jimmy Carter; they did not admire each other's presidents at all.

They are both strongly individualistic. Mr. Kissinger showed that in office and shows it now every time he speaks. Mr. Vance disagreed with President Carter's decision to try to rescue the hostages held by Iran. He resigned, something secretaries of state are not wont to do.

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—From the Kissinger-Vance letter.

The wildest roller-coaster ride in memory is taking place right now. Ronald Reagan has endorsed Mikhail Gorbachev, calling on the Soviet people, the United States and anybody else listening to back him and help him.

You can say he is right or say he is wrong, but that is what he did in Moscow and later in London. It is now a major political reality that the Reagan administration has become a political and emotional sponsor of the Gorbachev regime, a one-party Communist dictatorship that is in the process of reforms but intends to remain a one-party Communist dictatorship.

Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Vance give Mr.



### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

#### 'Sermomizing' in Moscow

It's nice that Ronald Reagan gave some credit to Mikhail Gorbachev in his Helsinki speech for the extraordinary changes taking place in the Soviet Union. Changes of comparable magnitude in the United States (and there is much that needs to be changed) would be highly unlikely and just as difficult.

It would be nice if our leaders spent less time criticizing other countries and more putting their house order.

BARRY CHILDERS.

Geneva.

"The people must have the right to say, 'This is the government we want'; it must not be imposed on them," said President Reagan as he arrived in the Soviet Union. Can this be the same president who continues to arm the minority South African government, which still refuses to give the vote to the black majority?

The United States will remain unspeakable on human rights." President Reagan said two days after he arrived in Moscow. Can this be the same president who continues to arm the minority UNTA rebels in Angola but refuses to arm or even help the suffering anti-apartheid majority in South Africa?

Or are there two President Reagans?

L. CLARKE.

Denham, England.

During the Moscow summit meeting I couldn't help imagining the attitude of President Reagan and the American public if Mikhail Gorbachev, during an official visit to Washington, summoned a crowd of jobless, homeless and hungry U.S. citizens to the gates of the Soviet Embassy to proclaim to them, before

cameras and microphones, that he deeply understood their plight, and to explain how communism could greatly improve their economic situation.

That would be hardly less tactless than Reagan sermonizing to dissidents and refugees about human rights, especially at a time when there are many signs of progress in that domain in the Soviet Union. Why didn't tell his host, instead, that he was delighted he had chosen the right track and encourage him to continue his efforts?

HELENE SCHEFFLER-MASON.

Paris.

#### Soviet Jews Still Wait

In her May 25 report, "Rights in Russia: The Gray Areas Shift," Felicity Barringer reminded her readers of the many Soviet Jews still refused exit visas. Natan Sharansky, the best-known of the former prisoners of conscience, has no doubt that at least 400,000 Jews are waiting to leave. We hope they will not be forced to wait much longer.

RITA EKER.  
MARGARET RIGAL.  
Women's Campaign  
for Soviet Jewry.  
London.

#### Censorship in South Africa

Siswe H. Molotsana is either being deliberately misleading or is completely out of touch with affairs in South Africa. He quotes 1986 statistics — the reason? 1988 statistics show working blacks to be overwhelmingly against sanctions, now that they know what sanctions mean for them. His statement that his letter would never be published in South Africa is rubbish. I read stronger expressions of opinion by blacks daily in the black and white South African press.

PASTOR CLIFF WILKINSON.  
Durban, South Africa.

#### Another Mr. Europe

Regarding "Mr. Delors Could Be Mr. Europe" by Giles Merritt (May 31):

I disagree with Giles Merritt in his choice of Jacques Delors as "Mr. Europe." Michel Jobert would be even better. Certainly, he has shown himself to be the more capable of the two. Mr. Delors may be backed by the Socialist Party, but Mr. Jobert has an even greater advantage. Backed by no one, he would be completely independent.

JANE STAVROS.  
Paris.

## A Road From the Outback Paved With Gold and Dust

By Peter Cole-Adams

**L**EONORA, Australia — This small town in Western Australia's arid outback some 525 miles (850 kilometers) northeast of Perth by road. It is an improbable point of passage en route to the White House in Washington.

Yet Herbert Hoover was one of several people who passed this way and went on to greater things. One wonders whose road was the hardest: that of Hoover, a

### MEANWHILE

mining engineer who became the 31st president of the United States; of John Forrest, an explorer who became the first premier of Western Australia; or of Sadie Canning, "Sadie Canning?" She has been matron in charge of the Leonora Hospital for more than 30 years. Given that she started life in an outback aboriginal camp, her achievement may be as extraordinary as either of them.

The story begins with Ludwig Leichhardt, a German explorer who disappeared somewhere in the middle of Australia in 1848. Twenty years later rumors reached Perth that the remains of the Leichhardt expedition had been spotted in the remote interior. In 1869, John Forrest left Perth with six men to investigate. They found no trace of the lost expedition but, in the course of a journey of 2,000 forbidding miles, they did find a sizable hill in the red-soil wilderness, and Mr. Forrest named it Mount Leonora.

The process is not pretty, but it has saved what is left of history. Gwalia today, by contrast, is a place where it is reaping the benefits of a second gold rush. New mining techniques have given birth in the 1980s to four major gold-mining ventures nearby. A new Sons of Gwalia company is digging an immense open-cut pit on the site of the old mine.

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That brings us back to Matron Canning. She was born at a time when government policy decreed that part-aboriginal children had to be removed from their full-blooded parents. The idea was that the full-bloods would simply die out," she recalled. "I was about four when they took me away from my aboriginal mother and put me into the Mount Margaret mission, west of Leonora."

Matron Canning talks without bitterness. "My mother did not mind too much, because she lived nearby and was allowed access to me," she said. "It is fashionable now to decry the missions, but I would not be sitting here if it were not for the education given to me by dedicated people at Mount Margaret."

The young Sadie put her education to good use. Finding that there were no openings for aboriginal girls in Western Australian hospitals, she went to Melbourne in 1948 to train as a nurse. She became a nursing sister at the Leonora Hospital in 1956, and the same year was appointed matron. She immediately abolished racially segregated wards.

Today, the road leading to her spick-and-span hospital is named Sadie Canning Drive. She still speaks the Wanguwa language to aboriginal patients. No one in Leonora, not even Hoover's ghost, is regarded with more respect.

The writer, an associate editor of *The Age* newspaper of Melbourne, has just completed a seven-month tour around Australia. He contributed this article to the International Herald Tribune.

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## ARTS / LEISURE

**'Aristocrats,' Chekhov in Donegal**

By Sheridan Morley  
*International Herald Tribune*

**L**ONDON — Brian Friel's "Aristocrats," at last having an English premiere at the Hampstead, proves to be a marvelously Chekhovian account of an old country-house family in decline and disarray.

There's the uncle who stopped speaking the day he stopped drinking, the no-good son who has gone to work in a German sausage factory, the daughter who has taken to the drink in London and the one

**THE BRITISH STAGE**

who has stayed at home to play Chopin and look after the dregs of a once-great dynasty.

In a rambling, talky evening during which the only dramatic change is that the family who thought they were reassembling for a wedding in fact find themselves preparing a funeral, Friel is telling us all manner of home truths about his Irish: their passion for re-inventing their past lives, their inability to live with any kind of truth except the truth that comes out of a book or a bottle, and yet the lingering power of a Donegal clan living in total social and geographic isolation above a village that no longer even knows they are there.

Friel has a classic ability to assemble disparate members of the same clan and then tell each of their stories as part of one huge familial tapestry.

And this lyrical and play should be seen not least for the skill with which the director Robin Le Feuvre orchestrates a superlative cast: Siobhan Cusack as the alcoholic Alice, Niall Buggy as the semi-detached Casimir symbolically searching for a long-lost croquet lawn now given over to weeds, and William Roberts as the bemused American academic trying to sort out the truth from the fantasy among the branches of a dying



Jane Lapotaire in "Greenland."

family tree lead a superb company of 10.

The trouble is that, for all its corrupt awfulness, the London of Brenton's political today is far more attractive than the wan idealism of his utopian tomorrow. The cast seems to recognize this, so that all the energy and passion displayed in the first half of Simon Curtis's agile production is allowed to drift away into a kind of drugged somnolence in the second. There are, here as in Brenton's earlier "Pravda," some savagely funny attacks on the way we live now but the moment he tries to come up with some future alternatives we are left with all the hazy optimism of some leftover 1960s guru. Better perhaps the devils you know than the dreams you've not yet worked through to any coherent conclusion, but Sheila Hancock as the zealous crusader, Jane Lapotaire as the socialist politician and David Haig as the disappearing aristocrat all have their moments.

Not since Mel Brooks's memorable "Springtime for Hitler" has there been a musical of such gothic wartime eccentricity and random awfulness as Robin Hardy's "Whistle" at the Victoria Palace. Which is not to say that it will not survive there for many weeks to come. It is always possible to find crowds of irregular theatergoers willing to flock to anywhere that someone might be bringing back all the fun of the Blitz.

What we have here, though, are

troops of military dancing girls swarming sexily over tanks while Virginia McKenna sings of London pride and Robert Hardy (no relation to the author) does his justly celebrated impersonation of a cigar-clenching Churchill at the polished and air-raided barricades of the wartime city.

The thinking would seem to be that patriotism, apart from being the last refuge of the scoundrel, might also be a means of selling a good many theater tickets if you haven't really got a book or a score or a plot, or even much of an idea of how else musicals are made.

True, we do get the outlines of a story. In a disused and bombed theater somewhere Berlin late in July 1945, a group of English strolling players have mysteriously decided that what Churchill will most need after he wins the next election is to return to Germany and see a tacky musical celebration of how he won the war. Fortunately for him he lost the election, and therefore never has to see the show.

We however are not that lucky, and have to sit through several hours of weird marching displays and musical numbers that would have seemed deeply inadequate on the end of a pier in 1932, let alone in Germany a dozen years later.

Essentially its problem is a drastic change of emphasis after the interval. The first half manages to be an acid little satire on songbook shows of the '70s in which a mythical songwriter called Moony Shapiro is seen to have written just about every song anyone can ever remember.

After the interval, however, he gets involved in American politics and the show lurches from parody of "Finian's Rainbow" to a celebration of it without ever deciding on its own position. "Songbook" may be rather more fragile

than it first appears but there are still some very good Tim Pan Alley jokes buried in that nostalgic score.

□

Out at the enchanting Riverside Watermill Theatre near Newbury in Berkshire, Wendy Toye has a briskly efficient revival of "Songbook" by Monty Norman and Julian More that comes as a reminder of the strengths and weaknesses of a mini-musical that can respectfully in London a decade or so ago but then died an overnight death on Broadway.

At the Royal Court, Howard Brenton's "Greenland" starts as a marvelously waspish and acid satire on modern London life, full of such characters as a murderous gambling aristocrat and a formidable female moral crusader against sex and violence, but then degenerates in the second half into a wild and woolly vision of some utopia 700 years hence in which the same characters, having mysteriously become immortal, drift around in a kind of daft no-man's-land trying to preserve themselves from a slow death by sheer boredom.

After the interval, however, he gets involved in American politics and the show lurches from parody of "Finian's Rainbow" to a celebration of it without ever deciding on its own position. "Songbook" may be rather more fragile



The American painter Frederick J. Brown being interviewed by a Chinese reporter at his show in the Museum of the Revolution in Beijing.

**New York Artist Is a Hit in China**

By Edward A. Gargan  
*New York Times Service*

**B**EIJING — Frederick J. Brown, a 43-year-old painter from New York's SoHo neighborhood, brought his bold, loudly colored canvases to Beijing, to the mystification and the delight of museumgoers.

"I don't understand what these paintings mean," a 50-year-old government worker said with a sigh. "We're used to Chinese-style painting."

But a few paintings away, a young woman who said she did history research exulted. "I think it has a lot of symbolism, like Beethoven's music," she said.

Brown's paintings, 100 in all, were crowded into the central gallery of the sprawling Museum of the Revolution, on the eastern edge of Tian An Men Square in the heart of Beijing.

Other American artists have displayed their work in China, including Robert Rauschenberg, who had a one-man show of collages in 1985. But Brown's exhibition, which runs through June 21, is by far the largest, and the first to appear in the Museum of the Revolution, a setting that ensures his paintings will be seen by tens of thousands of people.

Li Xin, an art lover who works in the city's Exhibition Bureau, moved mountains of bureaucracy to get Brown's paintings displayed.

"It's good to hold this sort of exhibit so we can expand cultural horizons," Li said. "During our year of contact preparing for the show we've been very impressed with the depth of his art. I've been to more than 20 museums in the United States and I found that Mr. Brown has a vigorous, new style, different from other artists. He's been influenced by black music, art and dance.

"His paintings have a liquid, moving sense to

them. As I see it, it's worth spreading his art around. There is something to learn from his work."

Brown's first exposure to China came in 1985 when he lectured to art students at the Central College of Fine Arts and Crafts and demonstrated how he painted.

"What I was after was my first impressions of the population density here," Brown said. "I brought a lot of tapes and had the music going. I basically transferred my art studio to the college. These students' whole idea of the artistic experience was quite different from ours. They were used to an academic approach to portraiture. My work is much more expressionistic. I told them I don't want pure distortion; I want expression, how close you can come to expressing your exact impressions.

"I really wanted to emphasize the concentration it takes to paint. They asked me while I was working if I wanted to stop for lunch and I told them no. I said this is the pace of New York. You have to work hard. I painted for 13 hours that day."

For Brown, being American, being inculcated with the values and wealth of American culture is an integral part of his approach to his work and his exhibition in China.

"It's important to show the best of America," he said. "We brought 11,000 pounds of equipment: stretchers, frames, drills, everything we need. We wanted to show how a first-class show is put up in the United States. What I wanted to do was bring American paintings here. I'm not into anything else."

The paintings that Brown brought to China span 27 years of work, from the first picture he did as a high school student to a portrait of the blues musician Muddy Waters.

"Music has been part of my life and work,"

Brown said. "I grew up with the blues and I paint with music. That first picture of a fish, I got a D on that in high school. Well, I told the teacher that's how I feel. I just went on to paint what I felt."

At the show's opening, the vice minister of culture, Ying Ruocheng, known best outside China for his depiction of the prison warden in Bernardo Bertolucci's film "The Last Emperor," was shepherded around the cavernous gallery by Brown.

They stopped before a painting of a huge crimson face spotted with seven eyes, scoured with strokes in blue and black, and entitled "The Wedding Day."

"The eyes are little mirrors," Brown told the minister.

"It looks like a Peking Opera mask," Ying replied.

At another canvas, titled "Elephant Skin," Brown massaged the surface of the painting in an expanse of rough grays and blacks. "This is a painting you can touch," Brown explained. "Basically it's like touching an elephant's hide."

Nearby, Dunn Qinling, an amateur painter, appeared perplexed. "If I hadn't read the title, I would never have known what it was about," he said.

Everywhere in the gallery, though, people seemed absorbed by Brown's work, peering intently at the details of a canvas or standing back to take in large splashes of color.

A mother took her young daughter from picture to picture, asking, "What do you feel this is?" The girl, perhaps 8 years old, would pause and then say, "It's a map," or, "It's a pool of water," or, "I don't know; what is it?"

Brown, who strolled through the gallery, beamed. "If I have any effect on 5,000 years of Chinese culture," he said, "I'll have done my job."



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John Henry

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1988

**MADISON AVENUE****Ad Executives Question Proliferation of Prizes**

By RANDALL ROTHENBERG

*New York Times Service*

**N**EW YORK — The One Show, the pinnacle of advertising awards ceremonies, will take place Thursday night, with writers and art directors from more than 600 agencies vying for 45 "Gold Pencils." Just as an Oscar can resurrect a struggling studio and bring fabulous fees to an actor, a Gold Pencil can bring new clients to an ad agency and an inflated salary to an honored individual.

But now, as the busiest period for advertising awards approaches, many within the industry are asking if the One Show is one show too many.

Agency executives are saying that the industry has become

**Many detect a frenzied effort to do work strictly for awards rather than to serve the client.**

**T**heir fear that prize-winning ads are imitating ad nanseam. And in extreme cases, they say, agencies are soliciting small, compliant clients for whom they create ads to enter in contests, and even submitting ads that never ran.

"Awards have been distorted into big businesses and vehicles for agencies to promote themselves," said David Altschiller, the chairman of Altschiller Reitnitz in New York and a frequent award winner. "And because they have become so important, they breed deception."

Few in advertising question the importance of these honors to an agency's creative people. "In advertising, people rarely pay you on the back; awards do that," said Meg Rosoff, 31, an award-winning writer at Becker Spielvogel Bates.

Although major advertisers routinely deny they are concerned with awards, agency executives overwhelmingly affirm their importance in luring new business. In the late 1970s, Jerry Della Femina decided to skip most awards competitions, finding them too politicized. But Della Femina, Travissano & Partners suffered from the decision, and two years ago, it decided to enter contests again.

**B**ECAUSE of their importance to creative people and their agencies, the advertising competitions are perceived to have a variety of deleterious effects on the industry. "Awards create imitation," Mr. Altschiller said. He cited the "Real Life, Real Answers" ads created by Hill, Holliday, Contractors, Cosmopolis for John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co., which won the chief prize at the Cannes festival in 1986. Subsequently, other advertisers began to emphasize the "reality" theme, notably Winston cigarettes, with "Real People, Real Taste," and the Beef Industry Council, with "Beef: Real Food for Real People."

Many executives also detect a frenzied effort among agencies, particularly new ones, to do work strictly for its awards potential. The strategy, they say, was perfected by Fallon McElligott in Minneapolis.

Thomas J. McElligott said that the marketing plan that he developed with the agency's co-founder, Patrick R. Fallon, in 1980 stated that they "admire award-winning advertising and would make no apology for awards."

That translated into an investment of between \$7,500 and \$10,000 in entry fees during the agency's first year, when partners did not take salaries.

Part of Fallon's strategy, executives of other agencies said, was to seek out small clients and pro bono accounts (among them a Minneapolis barber shop) and, more recently, the Episcopal Church for which the agency could do highly creative, even daring, work without risking the client's rejection. The strategy

See AWARDS, Page 14

**Currency Rates**

Dollar/British									
	Per \$	Per £	Per F.F.	Per L.	Per Dr.	Per S.F.	Per Yen	Per C.N.	Per D.L.
American	1.00	5.685	1.000	0.2023	0.1511	5.548	130.07	1.50	1.50
Brussels	1.004	5.685	1.000	0.2023	0.1511	5.548	130.07	1.50	1.50
Frankfurt	1.004	5.685	1.000	0.2023	0.1511	5.548	130.07	1.50	1.50
London (B)	1.015	—	1.017	16.494	2.30450	3.647	44.93	2.39	22.82
Paris	1.029	2.007	1.024	—	—	2.007	22.82	—	—
Paris (B)	1.029	2.007	1.024	—	—	2.007	22.82	—	—
Paris	1.029	2.007	1.024	—	—	2.007	22.82	—	—
Tokyo	1.029	2.007	1.024	—	—	2.007	22.82	—	—
Tokyo (B)	1.029	2.007	1.024	—	—	2.007	22.82	—	—
U.S.C.	1.029	2.007	1.024	—	—	2.007	22.82	—	—
U.S.D.	1.029	2.007	1.024	—	—	2.007	22.82	—	—

Chains in London, Tokyo and Zurich. Figures in other centers, New York closing rates. \*Commercial France. A: To buy one pound; C: To buy one dollar; \*\*Units of ECU. N.G.: not available. N.A.: not available.

Stainless Steel/British									
	Per \$	Per £	Per F.F.	Per L.	Per Dr.	Per S.F.	Per Yen	Per C.N.	Per D.L.
American	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Brussels	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Frankfurt	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
London (B)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Paris	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Paris (B)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Tokyo	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Tokyo (B)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
U.S.C.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
U.S.D.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

Chains in London, Tokyo and Zurich. Figures in other centers, New York closing rates. \*Commercial France. A: To buy one pound; C: To buy one dollar; \*\*Units of ECU. N.G.: not available. N.A.: not available.

**Interest Rates**

Eurocurrency Deposits									
	British	Swiss	French	Yen	ECU	SDR	Per \$	Per £	Per F.F.
1 month	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%
3 months	5.25%	5.25%	5.25%	5.25%	5.25%	5.25%	5.25%	5.25%	5.25%
6 months	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%
1 year	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%
2 years	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%

Sources: Morgan Guaranty (Dollars, DM, FF, Pound, Yen); Lloyds Bank (ECU); Reuters (SDR).

Key Money Rates

Key Money Rates									
	June 7	Prev.	Per \$	Per £	Per F.F.	Per Yen	Per C.N.	Per D.L.	Per S.F.
United States	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Discount rate	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Prime rate	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Federal funds	7.5/7.6	7.5/7.6	7.5/7.6	7.5/7.6	7.5/7.6	7.5/7.6	7.5/7.6	7.5/7.6	7.5/7.6
One month	8.0/8.0	8.0/8.0	8.0/8.0	8.0/8.0	8.0/8.0	8.0/8.0	8.0/8.0	8.0/8.0	8.0/8.0
Three month	8.5/8.5	8.5/8.5	8.5/8.5	8.5/8.5	8.5/8.5	8.5/8.5	8.5/8.5	8.5/8.5	8.5/8.5
6 months	9.0/9.0	9.0/9.0	9.0/9.0	9.0/9.0	9.0/9.0	9.0/9.0	9.0/9.0	9.0/9.0	9.0/9.0
One year	9.5/9.5	9.5/9.5	9.5/9.5	9.5/9.5	9.5/9.5	9.5/9.5	9.5/9.5	9.5/9.5	9.5/9.5
Two years	10.0/10.0	10.0/10.0	10.0/10.0	10.0/10.0	10.0/10.0	10.0/10.0	10.0/10.0	10.0/10.0	10.0/10.0

Sources: Morgan Guaranty (Dollars, DM, Pound, Yen); Lloyds Bank (ECU); Reuters (SDR).

Asian Dollar Deposits

Asian Dollar Deposits									
	June 7	Prev.	Per \$	Per £	Per F.F.	Per Yen	Per C.N.	Per D.L.	Per S.F.
1 month	7.3% - 7.5%	7.3% - 7.5%	7.						



**Cartera Plans to Buy 2% of Banesto**

Reuters

MADRID — Cartera Central, a key shareholder in Spain's Banco Central, said Tuesday it had agreed to buy 2 percent of Banco Español de Crédito and that it intended to raise its stake in the bank to as much as 6 percent.

A spokesman for Cartera said it agreed privately to buy several blocks of shares from Spanish and foreign investors. The purchases have not been finalized, he said, and Cartera is seeking financing.

Three weeks ago, Banco Central and Banco Español de Crédito, known as Banesto, announced plans to merge their operations and create Spain's largest commercial bank. Cartera's secretary-general, Rómulo García Ambrosio, said after the agreement was announced that Banco Central had not given Cartera any warning of the merger plan and that it was unacceptable.

Cartera holds 13.1 percent of Banco Central, making it the largest single shareholder, and has three representations on the Banco Central board.

Cartera was set up last year as a holding company for Banco Central shares. It is jointly owned by its holding group Construcciones Contratiles SA and the investment group Torras Hostenç SA, of

which the Kuwait Investment Office in turn holds 45 percent.

"We have agreed to three or four operations with Spanish and foreign owners of blocks of shares in Banesto," the Cartera spokesman said, adding that the shares amounted to 2 percent of Banesto's stock.

Cartera is negotiating to acquire further shares, he said.

"We aim to acquire at least 10 percent of the merged bank," the spokesman said, "and this means acquiring 5 to 6 percent of Banesto."

**French-Belgian Offer For Assubel Succeeds**

Reuters

BRUSSELS — Three companies from France and Belgium have acquired \$2.05 percent of Assubel Vie SA, Belgium's third biggest insurance company, through a public offer, the companies said Tuesday.

Groupe AG, Belgium's largest insurer, last month joined forces with rival groups, Groupe des Assurances Générales de France and Compagnie Belge de Participations Paribas, to acquire a controlling interest in Assubel. The group now has 71 percent of Assubel.

The Cartera spokesman said the Bank of Spain had been kept informed of the Banesto share purchases.

Asked whether Cartera would seek to obtain more shares in Banesto than Mr. Conde and Mr. Abello, the Cartera spokesman said, "What we want is to participate in the merger process."

**Mitsubishi Says Profit Up 12%**

Reuters

TOKYO — Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd. said Tuesday that its net profit rose 12.4 percent in the year ended March 31 to 30.80 billion yen (\$243.67 million) from 27.40 billion yen the previous fiscal year.

Current profit, similar to pretax profit, more than doubled to 6.97 billion yen from 2.9 billion yen. Earnings per share climbed to 10.02 yen from 9.61 yen while sales rose 4.47 percent to 1.87 trillion yen from 1.79 trillion.

A company spokesman said that Mitsubishi expects a 2.6 percent decline in group net profit in the current fiscal year, to 30.00 billion yen.

**HANOVER: Troubled Bank Faces Showdown on Whether Its Recovery Is Real**

Confirmed from first finance page) scales as a conservative lender whose knowledge of clients was as likely to be gleaned on the golf course as in the board room. While competitors like Bankers Trust New York Corp. suffered during the mid-1970s from losses on real estate loans, Manufacturers Hanover sailed through the decade with strong balance sheet of profitable loans to commercial and industrial companies. Its consumer banking franchise also was strong.

But in the 1980s, the world of banking became cutthroat as never before. Profits on all types of loans from service fees was outpaced, but especially on commercial and industrial borrowings.

Manufacturers Hanover, whose earnings formula had worked so well for so long, was slow to admit that times had changed and that its focus on income from loans rather than from service fees was outdated. Some industry executives say the company seemed overly concerned with nurturing its corporate culture and keeping customers happy, rather than focusing on earning money.

Like other banks in the late 1970s and early 1980s, Manufacturers Hanover saw the business of long-term lending to corporations drying up.

Companies had begun bypassing banks to borrow from investors' funds in the commercial paper market, and computer advances were squeezing profits on existing loan business.

Many banks began charging fees or everything from providing checking accounts and trust services to collecting monthly mort-

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**Nestlé, Holding 0.03%, Extends Rowntree Offer**

Reuters

LONDON — The Swiss food group Nestlé SA said Tuesday that it had received acceptances for less than 1 percent of the shares of Rowntree PLC and extended its £2.1 billion (\$3.8 billion) offer until June 20.

The acceptances totaled 0.03 percent of the shares. Nestlé says it now has 15.9 percent of Rowntree compared with the 29.9 percent stake owned by Jacobs Suchard AG, the Swiss chocolate maker.

Nestlé bid 890 pence a share for Rowntree on April 26. Jacobs Suchard made a 950 pence-a-share counteroffer on May 26.

Share analysis said Nestlé's announcement was expected. Analysts and industry sources have said they expect Nestlé to raise its bid, possibly this week.

Rowntree shares fell 5 pence to close at 1,035 pence on the London Stock Exchange.

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**In Closing 2 Thrifts, U.S. Finally Drew the Line on Bailouts**

By Richard W. Stevenson

New York Times Service

COSTA MESA, California — In announcing that they had closed two relatively small savings and loans institutions here and would pay off depositors, U.S. regulators finally seemed to be acknowledging that sometimes they have no other solutions, analysts say.

Lacking the financial resources to liquidate or recapitalize the hundreds of ailing U.S. thrifts, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board often has chosen to keep institutions operating even though they are insolvent. It has reacted in several other cases by selling the units or merging them into healthy institutions. Only rarely does the agency close down an institution completely and liquidate it.

The liquidations of American Diversified Savings and North America Savings & Loan Association together constitute by far the

largest action of their kind. The cost, which had been anticipated by industry officials, amounts to \$1.35 billion. That is more than 40 percent of the funds currently in the coffers of the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corp.

The FSLIC plans to pay \$1.14 billion to American Diversified depositors and \$209 million to North America depositors. The largest previous amount was \$300 million, paid in 1984 to deposits in the Empire Savings & Loan of Mesquite, Texas.

The actions come at a time when Congress and the savings industry are grappling with how to deal with hundreds of ailing institutions around the nation. Many are in the southwestern United States, where the economy has been battered by the collapse of oil prices.

Both American Diversified and North America had been technically insolvent for some time, but continued to operate under regulatory

supervision. Although they had been barred from making any new loans, they had been permitted to seek deposits by offering interest rates far above market levels.

While officials on the federal bank board said that cash liquidations of that sort would remain rare, some analysts said the move reflected a new willingness by the regulators to try to solve its problems completely when the funds are available to do so.

"Up until now, the bank board has been doing deals that are basically public relations jobs," said Bert Ely, an industry consultant. "Now they seem to be willing to deal with a situation for what it really is, which is that an institution is hopelessly insolvent, and write a big check for it."

On Monday, American Diversified was offering an average rate of 8.64 percent, compared with a national average of 7.08 percent.

**Fed Allows 2 Japan Banks To Acquire Primary Dealers**

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Sanwa Bank Ltd. and Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan have received permission from the Federal Reserve Bank of New York to acquire U.S. primary dealers.

The acquisitions, approved Monday, will allow them to deal directly with the Fed in buying and selling U







er Risky

## CURRENCY MARKETS

## Dollar Drifts Lower in New York

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**NEW YORK** — The dollar drifted lower Tuesday in quiet trading in New York and Europe, pressured by statements from world economic leaders, dealers said.

Dealers said trading also was affected by concern about U.S. trade figures for April, which are due Friday.

Christopher Bourdair, a Bank of America foreign exchange trader, said, "People began to see that the dollar was not going to go any higher" and sold dollars, continuing a process that began late Friday.

But he emphasized that movement was slight.

A statement by James A. Baker, 3d, the U.S. Treasury secretary, that the Group of Seven leading industrial democracies should intensify their efforts at economic cooperation put pressure on the dollar, dealers said. They said the report implied further efforts to keep the currency from rising.

In a speech in Chicago, Mr. Baker said the Toronto economic meeting that begins June 19 will "focus on the economic coordination committee" initiated at a 1985 meeting in New York.

The dollar eased in New York from 1,7113 Deutsche marks from 1,713 DM at Monday's close, to 1,715.45 yen from 1,715.75; and to 5.7800 French francs from 5.7925; and to 1,4255 Swiss francs from 1,4275.

The British pound firmed to \$1.8138 from \$1.8010, recouping a small part of its recent heavy losses with the aid of higher British interest rates.

Several dealers noted, however, that the pound's healthy tone might reflect fading interest in the dollar rather than renewed interest in the British currency.

But interviews with dozens of dealers who specialize in luxury items suggested that the pessimism that pervaded their marketplace immediately after Oct. 19 had been dispelled by strong evidence that buyers remained willing and even eager to part with considerable

London Dollar Rates	
Dealers mark	1,7103
Present clearing	1,7115
Japanese yen	5.7815
Swiss franc	1,4265
French franc	5.7975
Source: Reuters	

the money market lending rate, to 8.5 percent from 8 percent, was a reflection of worries about British inflationary pressures than a means of halting the pound's slide.

Most said they doubted that the Bank of England would be eager to raise rates another notch to curb strong consumer demand.

The dollar ended in London at 1,7153 DM down from 1,7178 DM at Monday's close, and at 125.80 yen, down from 126.10. (Reuters, UPI)

The pound was firmer, closing at

\$1.8115, compared with \$1.8017, and at 3.1073 DM, compared with 3.0948. On a trade-weighted basis against a basket of currencies, it rose to 76.5 from 76.3.

News Monday that the Bundesbank, West Germany's central bank, had sold roughly \$2 billion in the last week of May, may have put a cap on the dollar for a while, dealers said.

One dealer expressed surprise that the dollar had held up as well as it has in the face of such sales.

The dealers said a statement on Sunday by the Bundesbank's president, Karl Otto Pöhl, that the central bank does not want a weaker mark also fostered negative dollar sentiment.

"Maybe there's a feeling that a unified movement to keep the dollar down is emerging," a U.S. bank dealer said. (Reuters, UPI)

## LUXURY: Big U.S. Spenders Seem in a Hurry to Forget the Last Crash

(Continued from Page 1)

steadily but not exceptionally. The rate presents a picture of a resilient luxury marketplace in which concerns about the collapse have been outweighed by longer-term confidence and a devotion to the good life.

"One man's luxury is another man's necessity," Samuel M. Ehrenhaft, the New York regional commissioner of labor statistics, said. "Some people just have to have yachts."

Mr. Ehrenhaft and other economists said reliable figures on the demand for luxury goods were hard to find, because the category was poorly defined and sales information was difficult to compile.

But interviews with dozens of dealers who specialize in luxury items suggested that the pessimism that pervaded their marketplace immediately after Oct. 19 had been dispelled by strong evidence that buyers remained willing and even eager to part with considerably

wealth for the sake of prestige and comfort.

The dealers of many high-priced goods did report an initial period of buyer uncertainty immediately after the crash. Many also suggested that the subsequent boom in buying had not been uniform.

At the same time, in several industries, such as real estate and automobiles, the demand has been strongest at the high end of the price range, with some relative weakness at the lower-prize end of the luxury spectrum. For some items, notably foreign automobiles, the demand has also fluctuated because of such external factors as adverse currency rates. Still other types of businesses, such as expensive restaurants and theaters, have faced long-term shifts in demand because of changes in the law laws that reduced the deductability of business entertainment expenses.

Over all, though, the luxury marketplace seems to have moved upward steadily over the year. In the apartment agents in arid markets, such as New York, reported softer markets in the \$500,000-to-\$1.2 million range, particularly right after the crash.

Melissa L. Cohn, a spokesman for the Manhattan Mortgage Co., a residential mortgage broker that specializes in wealthy clients, said:

"These are the people who may have lost their bonuses and who are

buying more conservatively or

spending an extra year in the apart-

ment they thought they had outgrown."

Recently, according to many brokers, the midprice luxury market has also picked up considerably.

"In March, it seemed like people just got tired of waiting," said Barbara Corcoran, president of Corcoran Group of Manhattan, which publishes a monthly analysis of apartment prices. "It seemed like we had no customers one week earlier, and then everybody wanted to see something."

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Luxury cars, another market that many analysts expected to suffer, has remained strong, guided by such factors as price and style rather than a general concern about spending.

Last February, Cadillac announced that it was increasing the production of its Eldorado and Seville personal luxury models by 4,700 cars between February and June to meet demand.

Some of the areas where we're going to have this downturn will be new products, such as facsimiles

with these money" by withdrawing with insurance companies.

If these large deposits "voted" out

with us, we'd be in trouble," he said.

He said the bank was seriously

concerned that a bank gets too big it cannot be allowed to fail.

"There really can be no true mar-

ket discipline on the banking prac-

tices of those institutions," he said,

adding that those banks "will be inclined to assume greater risks than they otherwise would."

The only way to correct this, he said, is to expose large depositors

— exceeding the \$100,000 covered

by U.S. government insurance

against loss — to run the same risks as shareholders and managers when institutions fail.

Recent experience has shown

that managers of failed banks are

dismissed and shareholders lose

their investments, while large deposi-

tors get all their money back.

He also said the bank was seri-

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Mr. Gut said Credit Suisse al-

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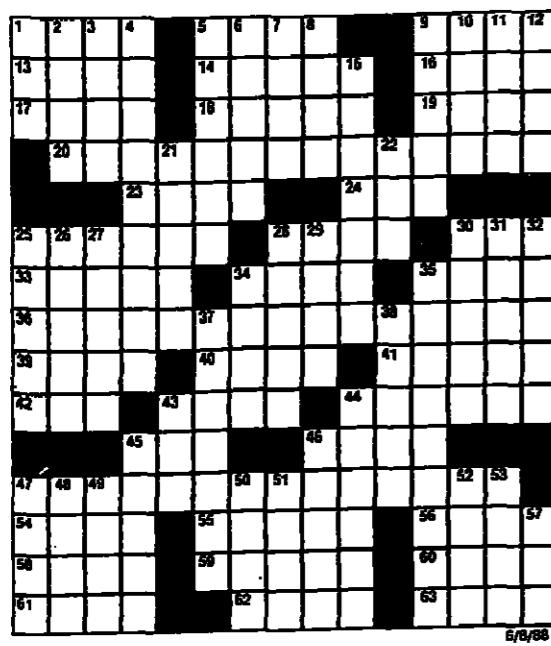
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## PEANUTS

YOUR BROTHER SPIKE SAYS THAT THE SUMMER OLYMPICS IS GOING TO BE IN NEEDLES.

THAT'S RIDICULOUS! WHERE WOULD WE HEAR ANYTHING LIKE THAT?

YOU'RE SURE?

## BLONDIE

HERE IT IS. I DON'T THINK I WANT IT. COME ON NOW, TALK UP YOUR MIND... YES OR NO?

NO, I'LL GIVE YOU ONE MORE CHANCE... YES OR NO?

NO! I'VE DECIDED TO GIVE YOU THREE OUT OF FIVE.

## BEETLE BAILEY

I SURE ENVY THOSE YOUNG GUYS WHO DATE MISS BUXTON.

OH, WELL, I WAS YOUNG ONCE... I HAD MY CHANCE AT LOVE AND ROMANCE...

AND I GOOFED IT UP. JUST KIDDING, DEAR.

## ANDY CAPP

HOW'S MARRIED LIFE AFTER THREE MONTHS, SON?

COULD BE BETTER, MISTER CAPTION. BUT YOU KNOW ABOUT A FRIENDLY WOMAN WHO'S NEVER AWAY FROM YOUR HOUSE?

MAMIE HATES ME. SHE DOESN'T REALLY KNOW ME AND DOESN'T WANT TO KNOW ME BECAUSE SHE HATES ME.

## Solution to Previous Puzzle

FIBER	SPACE
MANATEE	ABALONE
NAKADEMS	GARANDS
DAN	COT
ATTI	ACENES ERE
MIT	THEATRE ISR
CYPHER	Senate
CARATS	CDS
TAG RATTLER	UPS
OVI THREADS	GOA
SOT	EAT GUT
CRASHES	EMANATE
ATTAINS	DAMAGED
SEWED	RAGED

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

THE Eastern Conference

J. Regional Championships, the focal point of the year for players in New York City, began last week at the Penn Hotel in Manhattan. If a knowledgeable kibitzer at the Easterns should watch the play of the diagrammed deal, the observer would be able to judge whether an expert or a novice is at work. Three rounds of clubs are led against four spades, and South ruffs. The novice, who has learned "eight over, nine never," will play the top trumps, and feel slightly aggrieved when the queen does not fall. The novice will then make an attempt to guess the location of the heart queen and suits — will South have to guess

the hearts. And when that happens, South will have a clue knowing that East began with four of the missing six hearts.

NORTH (D)  
♦ A 12  
△ A 1043  
□ A K 5  
◆ A 7 6

WEST  
♦ Q 8 7 6  
△ Q 9 8  
□ Q 10 5 2  
◆ S 10 9 8

EAST  
♦ K 10 8 7 6  
△ K 5  
□ S 7 2  
◆ A 4

SOUTH  
♦ A 10 9 8 7 6  
△ A 9 8 7 6  
□ A 10 9 8 7 6  
◆ A 10 9 8 7 6

Neither side was vulnerable. Dealing:  
North East South West  
1.N.T. Pass Pass 1♦ Pass  
Pass Pass

West led the club three.

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If West began with a doubleton spade queen, West will score that card but be end-played, averting the heart guess.

Only if West began with Q-x-x

of trumps — not likely with eight known cards in minor suits — will South have to guess

the hearts. And when that happens, South will have a clue knowing that East began with four of the missing six hearts.

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NORTH (D)  
♦ A 12  
△ A 1043  
□ A K 5  
◆ A 7 6

WEST  
♦ Q 8 7 6  
△ Q 9 8  
□ Q 10 5 2  
◆ S 10 9 8

EAST  
♦ K 10 8 7 6  
△ K 5  
□ S 7 2  
◆ A 4

SOUTH  
♦ A 10 9 8 7 6  
△ A 9 8 7 6  
□ A 10 9 8 7 6  
◆ A 10 9 8 7 6

Neither side was vulnerable. Dealing:  
North East South West  
1.N.T. Pass Pass 1♦ Pass  
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## SPORTS

## Europe's Showdown: Beauty, Beastliness

*International Herald Tribune*

LONDON — "I don't know if we'll win this European championship, but people will enjoy watching us try."

So says Ruud Gullit of the Dutch challenge in the eight-national finals starting in West Germany on Friday. When the most exciting individual among millions who strive to play soccer makes a promise, you want to be there.

For 12 months nothing has captivated me more than Gullit. I have seen Maradona, seen the Moscow State Circus, seen Africans almost reinventing soccer skills.

Gullit eclipses all. He will rise head and shoulders above this tournament. His 6-foot-4 (1.93-meter) frame, topped by dancing dreadlocks, flows with a strike worth two of most men's. He simply outreaches beyond normal aspiration.

So what frightens me? Certainly not the thought of anyone, by fair means or foul, blotting out my new hero. Indeed, it has nothing to do with players.

It is that the championship might be a catastrophe waiting to happen. The 885,000 people who have tickets for the 15 matches, and hundreds of millions watching via television, may be subjected to an acrobatic.

I regret blighting what should be an introduction to a sporting occasion by going on about organized soccer enthusiasts.

The stadiums will have to look like bunkers," he admits, "like fortresses surrounded by police. It is very important we show that European football can be staged without violence. It is the first chance we have had since the Heysel Stadium tragedy of 1985."

On May 29th — the third anniversary of Heysel — I felt renewed shame and despair. Tremors of the ghastly day that killed 39 spectators and injured 400 increase rather than recede. Instead of mourning and learning, hooligans seem bent

on destroying the world's premier spectator sport.

Anyone who witnessed the close of England's league season can sense the potential tragedy brewing in West Germany. On May 28, Chelsea was relegated from the

## ROB HUGHES

First Division and, despite caging around the field and vastly experienced policing, demented hordes threatened everyone in their path.

A policeman was carried comatose from the scene. An eight-year-old stuck his thumb in a suspect's ear while his father fought off four mouthing fascist slogans and brandishing broken beer bottles.

I remain bewildered and angry

that the government, having ordered police-state restrictions on soccer in my country, allows known criminals to sail across the English Channel.

Like the game itself, soccer hooliganism is a British invention; it is a disease transmitted by television. Awaiting the English will be Dutch toughs whose weaponry runs to nailbombs and firebombs.

I regret blighting what should be an introduction to a sporting occasion by going on about organized soccer enthusiasts.

Yet, in conscience, we dare not ignore it.

For the England-Netherlands confrontation June 15 in Düsseldorf, 1,500 police will be mobilized, many of them wearing riot gear. Their task will be to keep farciques among 28,000 Dutch followers and 8,000 English.

"We also worry about our German supporters," says police spokesman Ulrich Koch. "Some will want to show this is their country."

Stop! This is a game, it is not?

Please God that by the end, on June 25, loutishness will not have happened and you may dismiss me as a stupid Jeremiah.

Perhaps Gullit's law, and his entertainment, will prevail. He and

the seven other captains have pledged to disown hooligans, to respect the rules, referee and opponents.

Pardon the cynicism, but I wonder how 160 players (each country has a squad of 20) can forsake life-long habits? When did we last see soccer law obeyed, never mind respected?

Not at the European Cup final in Stuttgart last month, when PSV Eindhoven (with half the Dutch national team) and Benfica strangled adventure and fouled systematically.

They call those "professional" fous, and many at the top of the game are masters of time-wasting, arguing, body checking or downright hooliganistic "play." Will

Vialli, from Sampdoria, the budding superstar among young Italians being groomed for the so-called World Cup in 1990, Italy demands they purge 1986, when

they clean up their act when big money's on the line?

Some, taught as children to steal yards at free kicks, might never have graduated had they failed to show winner-takes-all "mental toughness."

Even attackers, supposedly at the glamorous end of the field, are sourced.

If deadlock is breached in Friday's opening match, the likeliest scorers would be West Germany's Rudi Völler or Italy's Gianluca Vialli.

His countrymen think him worth \$18 million. His Achilles heel is a temper that after a recent "friendly" in Luxembourg ignited when Vialli brawled with a defender who had hounded him.

"I'll kill you, kill you!" Vialli reportedly shouted. A more famous Italian than Vialli may become, the former goal-scorer Gigi Riva, threatened to personally thump Vialli if he did not behave.

As Italy's loneliest, most exposed striker, no one turned the cheek better than Riva. The West German best equipped to do that is Völler, although Italians might scorn him.

Since his \$4 million transfer to Roma, Völler has been most visible on crutches. A hernia operation on the right side, a thigh operation on the left, a variety of injuries and a sulky disposition have diminished the player national team manager Franz Beckenbauer calls "the best center-forward in Europe — when fit."

After his wretched performances lately, even West Germans suspect he is an illusinist.

Beckenbauer, knowing how fast Völler can sprint, how well he heads, how intuitively he senses a half-chance, concludes: "When Rudi wants to play, then he will play." West Germany's \$42,000-per-man victory bonus suggests Völler will come out firing on Friday.

All of which recalls the words of one of the finest men of my acquaintance, West Germany's former national manager, Helmut Schön:

"We must look at football as we would at life — with one eye always laughing, the other crying."

Rob Hughes is on the staff of the Sunday Times.

## Barkley Stops Hearns in 3d Round to Win WBC Crown

Iran Barkley decked Thomas Hearns twice in the third round Monday night in Las Vegas to win the WBC middleweight championship. Hearns had been pounding the 4-1 underdog when Barkley landed two devastating rights late in the round; Hearns fell backward, rolled to his knees and just beat the count. The challenger then drove a left hook and a right to Hearns' head and landed three more punches before referee Richard Steele stopped the fight at 2:39 — whereupon Hearns fell through the ropes. Improving to 24-4 with 16 knockouts, Barkley, 28, stopped the only man to win world titles in four weight classes (welterweight, junior middle, middle and light-heavy). Hearns, 29, fell to 45-3. On the undercard, Virgil Hill (22-0) kept his WBA light-heavyweight crown with a unanimous decision over Ramzi Hassan (25-6) and Roger Mayweather (32-5) retained his WBC super-lightweight title on a split decision against Harold Brazier (55-8-1).

## Johnson the Key as Lakers Try to Repeat as Titlists

By Sam Goldaper

*New York Times Service*

NEW YORK — And now for Magic Johnson and the Los Angeles Lakers.

So far in the National Basketball Association playoffs, the Detroit Pistons have figured out the big problems. They found a way to let almost 8 points off Michael Jordan's regular-season average of 15 points a game, tops in the league, and to limit the Chicago Bulls to 8.6 points a game.

In the Eastern Conference final, Barkley was held by Larry Bird to 10 points, South will hold Larry Bird to 10 points, knowing that East shooting from the field and took 10 shots. Barkley was held by Boston Celtics to 8.6 points a game, 26 points a game, and to limit the Chicago Bulls to 8.6 points a game.

Can the Pistons do the same kind of job on Johnson and prevent the Lakers from becoming the first team since the 1969 Celtics to repeat as NBA champions?

The answer to the question of whether or not Los Angeles can repeat, as promised by its coach,

Pat Riley, was to begin Tuesday night at the Forum in Inglewood, California. The finesse-oriented Lakers, who are best when they are allowed to run, were to oppose the more physical and deeper Pistons, who play more of a power game, in Game 1 of the best-of-seven series.

## PREVIEW: NBA FINALS

14.5 points this year in the playoffs, almost 5 fewer than his career average. The 31-year-old Laimbeer is averaging 12.9.

When Abdul-Jabbar rests (or when Riley chooses to run more), he is relieved by Mychal Thompson, who at 6-10 also plays power forward. James Edwards, who began his pro career as Abdul-Jabbar's backup in 1977, had an outstanding series coming off the bench against the Celtics and has moved in as Laimbeer's replacement.

**Guards**  
Isiah Thomas, Detroit's playmaker, and Magic Johnson, his Lakers counterpart, will not play against each other. That job will fall to Joe Dumars, who so far along the playoff route has held Jeff Malone of the Washington Bullets, Jordan and Dennis Johnson of the Celtics in check. Thomas will play Byron Scott.

**Forwards**  
Adrian Dantley and James Worthy, the leading playoff scorers for the Pistons and Lakers, will match up at small forward, with Malone

starting against A.C. Green at power forward. Again, contrasting styles. Dantley, who has averaged 18.6 points through the Pistons' 15 playoff games, is a 12-year veteran who has scored most of his more than 20,000 career points posting up defenders and shooting free throws. At 6-5, he is a small man playing a big man's position. The 6-9 Worthy is a streaker who can fill the lane and score off the break, although he has been hampered by knee problems off and on for much of the season. Green and Malone are better known for their rebounding and muscle.

**Bench Strength**  
The Pistons own one of the strongest benches in the league. Coach Chuck Daly uses nine men: Riley plays an eight-man rotation. With John Salley and Dennis Rodman in the lineup in place of Dantley and Malone, Detroit is capable of becoming more of a running team. With the Pistons so physical, Riley could choose to give Kurt Rambis, a physical 6-8 power forward, more playing time.

In the backcourt, it will basically be Michael Cooper for the Lakers and Vinnie Johnson for the Pistons. Cooper can do more things — play defense, shoot and rebound. Johnson is a streak shooter and is difficult to stop once he gets hot. In the clinching game against the Celtics last Friday, he missed only once in 10 attempts from the field and scored 24 points.

**Coaches**  
Daly and Riley are experienced coaches who use a lot of sets and do a number of sophisticated things offensively. Daly may be more defensive minded, perhaps because he doesn't have the offensive stars other coaches have. And few will argue that Daly and Riley are the NBA's two best-dressed coaches.

Scott, often overlooked on a

## SIDELINES

## Mariners Dismiss Manager Williams

SEATTLE (UPI) — The Seattle Mariners fired Manager Dick Williams late Monday and named first-base coach Jimmy Snyder as his interim replacement. Ozzy Smith, the 43-year-old third-base coach, was also dismissed.

The shakeup was announced in the wake of criticism of Williams by a number of Mariner players. The team is 24-33, in sixth place and 15 games out of first place in the American League West.

Williams, 59, had managed Boston, Oakland, California, Montreal and San Diego before taking over in Seattle in 1986; his Mariner teams went 157-192, including a franchise best 78-84 last season. His 21-year record of 1,569-1,451 made Williams the second winningest active manager behind Detroit's Sparky Anderson.

Said Gwynn: "I couldn't catch up with his pitches all night. I kept fouling them off. Then I just stuck out my bat."

Mets 6, Cardinals 2: In St. Louis, Darryl Strawberry drove in four runs with a home run and a single as New York won for the sixth time in seven games against St. Louis this year.

Expos 5, Expos 4: In Montreal, Lance Parrish and Mike Schmidt had two hits and two RBI apiece, and Kevin Gross ran his lifetime record against the Expos to 10-13.

Astros 10, Dodgers 4: In Los Angeles, Gerald Young, who singled twice and walked four times, scored three runs and stole three bases and Glenn Davis drove in three runs with a home run and a single as Houston beat the Dodgers.

Red Sox 3, Yankees 2: In the American League, in New York, Mike Greenwell drove in all three runs with a double and home run as Boston ended a four-game losing streak.

Yankee Manager Billy Martin: "It's a war." Rangers 6, Angels 4: In Arlington, Texas, Odile McDowell had two hits, drove in two runs and stole two bases to help Jose Guzman survive three errors and two unearned runs. Guzman went the distance for the fourth time this year.

Royals 2, Athletics 6: In Kansas City, Missouri,

Frank White singled in both runs in the second inning, making a winner of Steve Fair, who filled in for the ailing Floyd Bannister. It was Fair's first victory as a starter since Sept. 6, 1985.

Orioles 3, Tigers 2: In Baltimore, Cal Ripken broke out of a monthlong slump with four hits, including a three-run home, and scored three runs as the Orioles registered their second home victory against Detroit in the last three seasons. Ripken had gone 14-for-89 since May 9, dropping his average from .316 to .239.

Indians 6, Blue Jays 3: In Cleveland, Brook Jacoby had three hits and drove in two runs for the Indians, who scored two runs in the sixth on balls by Mark Eichhorn and another on a bases-loaded hit batter.

Twins 9, White Sox 4: In Chicago, Tim Landner hit two home runs and Kirby Puckett drove in three runs with a two-run homer and tie-breaking double for.

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(AP, UPI)

Evelyn Ashford, saying she will concentrate on the 100 meters for the Seoul Olympics. "If you win the 100, it means you're the fastest woman. If you win the 200, it means you're a good 200 runner." (LAT)

• Golfer Tom Kite, on his play in the early 1980s: "I was boring — I was so damn good it was monotonous. God, that was fun." (WP)

## Coach Fitch Axed by Rockets of NBA

HOUSTON (UPI) — Bill Fitch, who coached the Houston Rockets to the National Basketball Association finals in 1986, was fired late Monday after a season in which he was repeatedly criticized for his team's inconsistent play. He had three years remaining on his contract.

Fitch made a blockbuster trade in December, sending center Ralph Sampson to Golden State for center Joe Barry Carroll and guard Eric Floyd. The Rockets went 20-8 immediately thereafter, but finished the year at 46-36, fourth in the Midwest Division, and lost to Dallas in the first round of the playoffs.

In 18 seasons (including stints with Cleveland and Boston), Fitch had a coaching record of 762-713. His Critics beat Houston for the league title in 1981; his Rockets lost to Boston in the 1986 championship series.

Afterward, however, he said his promise to stay in

the league was good for only one game — and that he

plans to sue the umpires' association. "They have no right to tell me how to do my job," said Martin. "It's a good thing there are no dead bodies, but

there are some dead dogs."

Mariners 2, Brewers 6: In Seattle, the Mariners became the last major league team to shut out an opponent this year.

Royals 2, Athletics 6: In Kansas City, Missouri,

Frank White singled in both runs in the second inning, making a winner of Steve Fair, who filled in for the ailing Floyd Bannister. It was Fair's first victory as a starter since Sept. 6, 1985.

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